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WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief

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Knowledge is Power—and the way to keep up with modern Knowledge is to read a good Newspaper.

The Returning Hero

We cannot do enough for the returning hero. We mean the man that went to the war because he felt it was his duty, and not for pay or promotion or excitement. We mean the man who did all he had a chance to do, whether he got as far as the trenches or not.

That man did neglect his own affairs, he did face danger, he did comprehend in some degree what the war was about and the same devotion and self sacrifice that made him a good soldier will make him a good citizen.

We all desire to do this man honor. And far above any attention his neighbors can give him will be his inner reward in knowing that he did his duty, and that he belongs to "the grand army" of men like Grant and Pershing.

There is another kind of man sometimes seen wearing kaki who is no hero at all, and who seem to be sorry he ever did or suffered anything for his country. The "grouchy soldier" is no soldier at all. We hear complaints against the government that certainly did more than a government ever did before for its soldiers. Because the influenza prostrated the clerks so the pay was delayed, and for other slight and unavoidable hardships the grouchy soldier complains. We repeat it, at least while such complaints are on his lips, he is no soldier at all.

Great Revival Closes

Over 450 Conversions, and Spiritual Interest Quickened, the Result

The six-day revival campaign which was conducted in the College Chapel by the Rev. J. E. Conant came to a close last Friday evening.

Berea has witnessed many evangelistic meetings during the past years, but in none has the genuine revival spirit been more evident than in the services of the past week.

The evangelist proved himself to be not only a man of deep spirituality, but also a spiritual "workman, approved of God,—rightly dividing the Word of Truth." His Bible expositions were faithful and fearless, but withal uttered in the spirit of love.

That Berea believes in the "old time religion" was evidenced by the interest manifested on the part of citizens as well as the student body and faculty. The large auditorium was filled each night, and the total number of conversions reported is over 450.

His sermon on Wednesday night was based on the text Hosea 2:6, and dealt with various hedges which God throws around our lives to lead us to Himself. He stated that many people were running away from God's love, care and salvation, and He would hedge their way with thorns to make it hard to be lost. The hedges referred to were (1) The hedge of nature; (2) The hedge of conscience; (3) The hedge of Providence; (4) The thorns of Calvary—the supreme exposition of the love of God.

Thursday night the message was presented in the nature of bids which are made by Jesus Christ and by Satan for the souls of men. With consistent reasoning the speaker dealt with the various ruses which Satan employs to lead people to lose eternal life. Fame, wealth, pleasure, and even religion were suggested as bids which the great adversary makes for souls. His bid of "Lots of Time" was characterized as Satan's great master stroke, which

possibly deceived more than any of the others mentioned. The tendency to postpone a decision for Christ until a later hour frequently meant that no decision was ever made, and hope of eternal life was thus forfeited through neglect.

Appropriate scriptures were quoted to show that Jesus Christ also bids for the soul of each individual. He offers sacrifice, hardship, and suffering, it is true, but to brighten the otherwise dark picture He offers Himself, the riches of Heaven, and eternal life, with unrestricted joy forever.

The closing service on Friday evening was a fitting climax to the meetings of the week. The theme, "Mother, Home and Heaven," was effectively presented in illustrations and personal experiences aptly related. "No home is worthy of the name if Jesus Christ is not a welcome guest," was a significant statement made by the speaker. The incidents cited served to illustrate in a forceful way the influence of a Christian mother in making home "akin to Heaven." The appeal struck a responsive chord in every heart and many accepted the invitation to "get right with mother's God."

The attendance and interest at the afternoon meetings grew from day to day, with consequent blessing to an increasingly large number of people. "The Christians' relation to so-called popular amusements" and "The personality and power of the Holy Spirit" were subjects dealt with on two afternoons. As a result of these services several young people dedicated themselves to the work of the ministry, and for missionary work. The meetings will also be remembered with gratitude by many other Christians as marking the beginning of a life of victory and real service for Christ.

Doctor Conant left on the early train Saturday morning for a town in New Jersey where he was scheduled to begin a series of meetings on Monday night, February 10.

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Just Missed Perfection.

When Mrs. Langtry was at the summit of her beauty and fame she met at a dinner an African king who was visiting London. She did her best to please the dusky monarch and evidently succeeded, for he said to her as they parted: "Ah, madam, if heaven had only made you black and fat you would be irresistible."



Kentucky News

Nearly \$500,000 — \$466,176.38, to be exact — have been paid in taxes to the State of Kentucky on liquor withdrawn from bond since last September. It is a record withdrawal.

Governor Stanley, Chief Justice John D. Carroll and Judge Alex P. Humphrey, of Louisville, were principal speakers at the unveiling Tuesday morning of the bust of the late Chief Justice William Samuel Pryor in the Court of Appeals.

Attorney W. T. Short, of Richmond, Ky., has announced his candidacy for nomination for State Senator on the Republican ticket. Mr. Short made an excellent record as U. S. Marshal, and would undoubtedly well represent the best interests of the county if elected to serve his constituency in the larger sphere as State Senator.

Helping the returned soldier to readjust himself to his civilian work and his community life is one of the most important features undertaken by the State Y. M. C. A. of Kentucky. The work is a part of a broad plan adopted and largely financed by the National War Work Council of the National Y. M. C. A., of which Dr. John R. Mott, of New York, is general secretary.

U. S. News

Twenty-five men, born in neutral countries, who claimed exemption from the military draft on the basis of their alienage after declaring their intentions of becoming American citizens, have been forever barred from American citizenship by Federal Judge Jeremiah Neterer.

Postmasters have been asked by Postmaster General Burleson to continue their activities on behalf of the sale of War Savings Stamps. In thanking them for their interest in the past Mr. Burleson said the war would not be over so far as the American people are concerned until financial obligations incurred have been completely discharged.

Miners, railway men and transport workers numbering 1,500,000 began a campaign for reforms Monday. A committee of the Miners' Federation was to meet Government leaders to ask for a six-hour day, a 30 per cent increase in wages and full pay to demobilized miners during unemployment.

A temporary military establishment of 28,579 officers and 509,909 enlisted men is provided for in the annual Army Appropriation bill reported to the House Monday by the Military Committee. The measure carries a total of \$1,117,289,400; the

MORE DRASTIC TRUCE TERMS ARE TAKEN UP

No Decision Reached in Regard to Renewal of Armistice Conditions.

YANKS TO MAN HUN SHIPS

Naval War Council Presents Recommendations for Turning Over German Merchant Fleet—No Agreement on Allotment Reached.

Paris, Feb. 10.—The peace conference commission on a society of nations expects to finish its work soon. At a long session the committee completed two-thirds of the draft of the project.

The commission, it is added, is of the opinion that certain clauses of the draft should be referred to a subcommittee for clarification.

Armistice Terms Discussed. Many important matters were before the supreme war council, comprising the council of the great powers and the military commanders on all fronts, when it met to consider primarily the extension of the armistice with Germany, which expires February 17. Although the final decisions went over, the session was interesting.

YANKEE REGULARS IN NORTHERN RUSSIA



Major General Ironsides of the British army, commander in chief of the allied expeditionary forces in northern Russia, is shown inspecting a detachment of United States regulars under his command. This photograph was taken at Archangel, where the troops were enjoying a ten-day rest period after intense campaigning along the Vologda railway. The company is "M" of the Three Hundred and Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry.

David J. Simmons, one of the most prominent farmers of Madison county, died at his home about a mile from Richmond on the Lancaster pike, Friday, after a short illness. Although he would have been 82 years of age the first of next month Mr. Simmons was a man of vigorous constitution, and his last illness was not long.

Authorities are investigating the death of William D. Cochran, a prominent attorney and republican politician of Maysville. He was found dead early Saturday morning but it is believed his death was due to natural causes. The taxicab driver, however, reported the matter to the police. Cochran's wife was Miss Zorayda Welsh, of Danville.

There appears a strong probability that Madison county may offer two candidates for the Republican nomination for State Senator for this district at the Primary next August. Capt. W. T. Short has just issued his announcement, and word comes now that friends all over the district for some time, have been urging Mr. C. C. Wallace, also of Richmond, to become a candidate. A race between these two astute politicians and popular gentlemen would be interesting to see. Each has many warm friends who would go to "the bat" for him and make the contest an interesting one.

S. S. Cedar, of the U. S. Light-house Service, disposed of a life-saving crew of doctors and Red Cross nurses along the southeastern coast of Alaska where the flu was raging — and picked up the crew on the home trip.

To avoid criticism, say nothing, do nothing, be nothing.—Hubbard.

committee said an army of the size recommended would be necessary "during the period of demobilization."

More than 125 bushels of silver dollars were shipped recently from the Treasury vaults to the Philadelphia mint to be melted into bullion for export to India. The daily Treasury financial statement, which deals familiarly with billions and only incidentally with details like millions, announced in cryptic accounting terms merely that current assets in silver dollars had fallen \$1,118,000 since February 8. This was one of the shipments which have taken \$205,000,000 from the vaults in recent months to be melted down and exported to the Allies.

A project for the construction of an experimental rigid dirigible balloon of the type familiarly known as the Zeppelin, was included in the plans of the Navy Department when the pending naval appropriation bill was submitted to Congress. It would have cost several million dollars and a part of the scheme would have been the bringing to the United States one of the most modern German air cruisers as a model.

The House eliminated this provision from the bill but naval officers said recently they hoped the Senate would restore it. They believe that future developments with lighter-than-air craft will be great, both for military and commercial purposes and are anxious to keep ahead or at least abreast of what European countries may do in this regard.

Through the kindness of the Food Administration 160,000 pounds of shipping space in grain vessels is given daily to baled clothing collected through the Red Cross for the Belgians.

ing from the number of subjects demanding attention that were presented by the naval and military chiefs.

Reports were made to the council by the military high commands on the subject of demobilization and the relative forces of the powers to be maintained in the occupied regions. The Versailles military council also submitted a report as to the military forces available for the disturbed regions of Turkey.

The naval branch of the council presented recommendations formulated as the result of consultations among the British, French, Italian and American naval commanders, bearing mainly on the turning over of the German submarines, blockade restrictions and the surrender of the German commercial fleet. This fleet, it is stated, is ready to be turned over, but the allies thus far have not agreed on the allotment of the steamers among the various allied nations nor on the compensation for the use of the vessels.

When an agreement is reached and the United States receives its share of the ships, they will be manned by the American navy and fly the Stars and Stripes, the initials of the relief council being added to the flag.

The commission on blockade also presented a report favoring the lightening of the blockade restrictions in the Mediterranean and the Adriatic.

A tendency was evident in some military quarters to impose further drastic terms upon Germany when the armistice was extended, but no decision was reached as to what measures might be taken. After hearing the views of the military representatives, the council of the great powers decided to continue the discussion when the decision will be made without the presence of these representatives. This last move was regarded in some quarters as significant of the gradual change from war conditions to those of normal peace times.

Consulate in Honduras Burned. Washington, Feb. 10.—The American consular agency at San Pedro Sula, Honduras, was destroyed by fire

World News

The suggestion of England that an Embargo be placed on the importation of American imports has aroused a strong feeling of opposition in the United States. The Senate has seized on the report as a fitting opportunity to protest in strong language and to urge American rights. The readjustment of trade relations is likely to cause many irritating problems.

The Peace Congress is making progress although each day brings a multitude of new issues before it for settlement. The plan for the Society of Nations is nearly ready for action and becomes more of a reality each day. President Wilson has been forcing the European diplomats to work harder than they have ever done before, in order that a peace may be reached at an early date.

The German Assembly has begun its session at Weimar, in Baden. The opening was orderly and among the members are many who sat in the Reichstag of the former government. There will be an advantage in having a body of men who have experience in government affairs, rather than a set of theorists. The Socialist party which controls has stood in German affairs for democratic government and is not an extremely radical party.

The Provisional Chancellor, Ebert, in his opening speech uttered a warning to the allies that they should not make terms that are too hard for Germany to bear. He declared that the allies sought to destroy Kaiserism and the military system and claimed that both had disappeared forever. The revolutionary government could not be held responsible for the deeds of the former regime was his plea.

Poland has just opened its first assembly since the independence. National feeling naturally runs high and hopes of a bright future are indulged by the people. Prominent among the issues already before the assembly is the land question. It is planned to break up the large holdings and make it illegal for any one to hold more than a thousand acres. Poland has suffered greatly through its history from the landed class and now intends to remedy the evil.

Both France and England were the scene of memorial services for Theodore Roosevelt during the week. Many of the delegates to the Peace Congress attended the service in Paris and that in England was the occasion of a notable gathering in Westminster Abbey. Sentiments were expressed that fit well into the thought and purpose of the time and our ex-President in his death is still able to be a great power for good.

It is reported that Japan and Russia have come to an understanding that is important. Japan is to supply Russia with money for reconstruction and Russia is to furnish Japan with sources of coal and mineral of which she is much in need. The contract is favorable to eastern Russia which is rapidly becoming the section which offers greatest hope of stability and order.

The feeling of Mexico toward the United States is much better since the war ended. It is expected that American financiers will supply the money for the funding of the debts of Mexico and in return opportunities will again be given for capitalists to operate in Mexico, especially in oil and mines. The government is more settled according to a hopeful view given by our representative, Mr. Fletcher.

Government officials are suggesting that the Philippines should be settled to a larger extent by Americans. Opportunities are said to be exceptionally good at this time for trade and business undertakings. It is probable also that our government would like to ensure an American population to forestall any possible ambition of other countries.

An American Red Cross courier service has been established between Paris and Tours.

Collections of 200 technical books each have been sent to each army base hospital by the American Library Association.

School News from Various Departments

A BETTER FINANCIAL SYSTEM FOR KENTUCKY SCHOOLS

(Continued from last week.)

As to the second aim, it wholly fails. A county receives a fixed sum per pupil regardless of attendance or quality of instruction received, and there is no premium placed upon a lengthened term.

In regard to the third aim, our system is absolutely ineffective as in the second.

What does a study of the best theories and practices in other states suggest as to correcting these faults?

For the first there may be introduced the plan of apportioning a part of the fund upon the basis of the teachers employed, a method used in many states. Suppose, for example, apportionments should be made as follows: For each elementary teacher employed in a one-teacher rural school, graded school, or city school, \$100; for each elementary teacher in a rural consolidated school, \$150; and for each full-time high school teacher, \$200. This would be an advantage to a thinly settled rural district, would encourage consolidation, and in many sections make high schools possible where they are not now. According to conditions as they existed in 1916-17, this would result as follows:

To elementary teachers not in consolidated schools... \$1,295,700
To elementary teachers in consolidated schools... 36,000
To high school teachers... 128,000

Total.....\$1,459,700

The amount per teacher would not be fixed, of course, but subject to change by the State Board to whatever amount seemed best.

Subtracting this sum from the total school fund for the year, \$3,812,375.04, we have a balance of \$2,352,575.04 remaining to be distributed. This balance should be divided into two equal parts of \$1,176,289.52, to be apportioned to counties in the following manner:

One-half on the basis of the aggregate daily attendance. This would be done by requiring teachers to report at the end of each school year the actual number of days attended by each child enrolled in school. The sum of these days in attendance would give the aggregate daily attendance for the district, and from these would be obtained the aggregates for the county and State. The amount distributed upon this basis would be divided by the aggregate daily attendance for the State, and each county obtain as many of the equal parts as it had days of aggregate attendance. By this method any county could increase the amount of money it received from the State by increasing attendance and lengthening the term. Many states now use the methods described above.

The remaining portion of the school fund should be made to stimulate local effort for payment of teachers. As a State, we are very liberal with our schools, there being but few states doing more than we do, but we most pitifully fail in local support. During the school year of 1916-17 there was paid to elementary teachers in rural and graded schools from the State fund, \$3,147,542.79, and from county funds, \$160,377.60. In other words, local communities paid five cents out of each dollar expended for the teaching of their children. Is it strange that our people should look upon the school fund as a free gift and use it with too little sense of responsibility?

As to the method of apportionment which will stimulate local effort to the best advantage, we have at least a partial precedent in recent legislation in one of our Southern states. Since 1915 Alabama has paid from the state fund \$1,000 to each county levying one mill of local tax for payment of teachers; \$2,000 for two-mill, and \$5,000 for a three-mill levy. This places a premium upon local effort, but it possesses one fundamental defect. Counties are not the same size. In Kentucky they vary from Pike with more than 800 square miles, to Robertson with little more than 100 square miles. As a means of utilizing the Alabama method, but correcting the defect mentioned, the following scheme is proposed:

The money remaining after the apportionments described above have been made should be apportioned upon a tax-levy-area basis in the following manner: The tax levied in mills for payment of teachers in each county in the state should be multiplied by the figure most nearly representing the area of the county in even hundreds of square miles. The sum of these products for the various counties of the state would then be divided into the sum to be so apportioned, and each county would

receive as many such equal parts of the fund as was represented by its tax-area product. For example, if a county with an area of 379 square miles levied a tax of three mills, its tax-area product would be 3 times 4, equals 12, and it would receive 12 units of the fund thus apportioned. The writer, in order to demonstrate the working of this plan, has assigned in each county a tax rate such as, in his judgment, would be demanded to furnish a fair school fund, and found the product in each case. With these assumed tax levies the sum of the products for the 120 counties was 1064. This number divided into \$1,176,289.52 gives \$1,105.53 as the unit of distribution on this basis. The county referred to above, with an area of 379 square miles and a tax levy of 3 mills, would obtain from this apportionment 12 times \$1,105.53, or \$13,266.36, while a county with an area of 230 square miles and the same tax levy, would only receive half as much.

(Continued next week.)

NURSES WANTED

The National Health Organization for Public Health Nursing says, "The democratic ideals for which the war was fought have made it imperative that the opportunity for health, as the basis for other opportunities, be made equal to all people. The work of the nurse in war zones has illustrated the great possibilities of public health nursing and has shown how service can be multiplied by organization."

As an outgrowth of the war, and the establishment of new ideals of social service, there is a demand for Public Health Nurses which can only be met by the same response that they gave to the call of war.

The United States Public Health Service is planning to have at least one nurse in every county.

The Children's Bureau has a bill in Congress which will demand a large number of nurses for maternity and infant work in every state. Secretary of Labor Wilson says that Labor's reconstruction plan must include a carefully formulated plan for repairing the physical waste and destruction of the war.

The National organization for Public Health Nursing is doing two things to supply the immediate need: (1) Raising a considerable fund of money for scholarships to be given to nurses leaving military service, and to seniors in hospital training schools, to enable them to take postgraduate courses and enter the field at once. (2) Co-operating with The National League of Nursing Education in urging revision of training courses in hospitals, and to give credit for preparatory courses taken in colleges.

The profession offers as much as it demands. It offers the lure of pioneering, a position of influence, and opportunity for advancement. The nurse will soon be recognized in the public mind as a public official of the State. It is, in short, a profession for the college woman, and therefore we appeal to college students.

THE NEW SALUTE

In last Sunday night's chapel, Doctor Raymond, the Colonel of the King's Regiment, gave the members of that organization a salute by which any one of them can show that he is a Christian soldier.

The meeting was especially for the King's Regiment. The Colonel stated that since the (K.R.) buttons had not been received a sign of recognition was needed.

The salute is performed by putting up the right hand with the five fingers square to the front. Each finger stands for something. If you want to know what—ask one of the soldiers.

BEREA LOSES TO TRANSYLVANIA AND GEORGETOWN

Berea lost the game with Transylvania 20 to 13; and with Georgetown 35 to 20, last Thursday and Friday. The Transylvania game was tame, but the Georgetown game was a terror.

In spite of the mighty offensive of the B. C. V., Berea lost in the terrific battle with Georgetown last Monday.

In the first half Georgetown scored 26; Berea, 8. There was a remarkable "speed up" in the second, Berea pulling down 12 to the enemy's 12, making the final score 38 to 20.

Our boys at the front were cheered on by such yells as the "Locomotive," and the homefolks co-operated with them by sacrificing much good noise. But all the Rahl! Rahl! propaganda could not daunt the unspeakable adversaries, and the victory was for them.

The B. C. V. showed themselves deficient in goal pitching, and team work. Come on, B. C. V. "Speed up!"

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters

H. E. TAYLOR WRITES

My dear Berea friends:

On my return to Paris after a two months tour of the French Republic, I found a number of letters awaiting me from good friends at Home. Almost two months have passed and still these friendly greetings have been neglected or pushed aside for want of time.

You can appreciate something of the strain here, when I tell you that I reach the office about 8:00 a. m., dictate for about two hours, hold interviews until 1:00 p. m., run out for lunch and then back to the office from 2:00 until 7:00, then home for dinner and back to the office to stay until things are cleared up. The strain of organization, however, is frequently relieved by pleasant calls of friends in khaki who are passing through Paris, boys whom I have met over in the States and also at my various places of visitation in France. Scarcely a day passes but that I have from one to four of these good friends with me to chat over the tea cups, and their tales of adventures I assure you prove a real relaxation. Just lately Tom Parker, Bill Dean, Fleming Griffith and Charles Baker have been in—their first and only visit to Paris. Many of them tell me that this is the first time since coming to France that they have been privileged to sit down to a real table with table cloth and dishes.

I know something of their hardships. For nine weeks, Rodeheaver, Billy Sunday's singer and trombone player (famously called Roddy), and I traveled around over the various camps from the ancient capital city Nancy, northwest of the British lines, camping and roughing it with the boys, sleeping in old barns, hen roosts, and shell torn houses, mud, cooties, flu, blood and death. We helped cheer the living and bury the dead and of course had a truly wonderful time. In one grave near Gondrecourt, we buried forty-one soldiers and three officers at one time. — the grave was about sixty feet long and six feet wide, the poor fellows tenderly wrapped in their stained blankets and their faces covered with the metal helmet which they had worn in battle, side by side, officers and privates alike. A priest assisted our Methodist Chaplain in the service as six of the boys were Catholics. Rodeheaver sang "My Jesus, I Love Thee" and then the mournful taps were sounded and the salute fired three times from shining rifles, and the burial service was at an end. Doctor Meurer, one of our Secretaries who so greatly helped in the sad task of burial, observed that most of the dead were lying when found with arms even in death stretched toward the enemy as though they had made one last struggle to reach the goal. They covered the graves with golden rod and oak leaves, abundant in the Ballew woods, in order that the later moving divisions might not be intimidated by the sight of so many graves; as someone remarked, the golden rod symbolizing the flower of American manhood and the oak leaves the strength. At another place we buried three aviators and just as the rude boxes were lowered into the grave toward evening a friendly plane flew over not more than forty feet in the air and dropped huge bunches of white chrysanthemums in the open grave. In this occasion, Roddy sang, "Abide With Me."

We had some thrilling experiences which of course I did not write in full to Mrs. Taylor, but have since the armistice. Our trip to Verdun was most exciting. This is an ancient, walled city, formerly the home of thirty-five thousand happy folk and contained the great citadel which the Germans have tried to take during the past four years. Today, not a soul lives in the city, excepting the five thousand American boys who hold the citadel. The rest of the city is practically leveled to the ground. The great citadel, however, has proven impregnable, being located as it is eighty feet under ground. It has a fine stream of water running through, has accommodations for seven thousand men, has a bakery which puts out five thousand loaves of bread daily and has two years' supplies of ammunition, etc., on hand. The railroad where the supplies are landed has been the chief point of attack by the Huns and they have daily shelled it during these four years. The French held the post here for more than three years, taking as their motto: "Ils ne passeront pas!" (They shall not pass). They have a rude theatre, or underground cavern where we held our meetings, the same accommodating about six hundred. Here Roddy and I spoke and sang and played for three hours, the boys being marched in by battalions every hour, the shells bursting over the top, and even at that depth, the whole place trembled and shook. My Presbyterian calmness served me well, but my Methodist friend Roddy seemed quite shaky. It was very weird with flickering candles making flickering shadows, but you should have heard the boys singing "Brighten the Corner Where You Are." We were invited to eat with the Major and bless my soul, we had pumpkin pie, the thick, "squashy" kind—the only real pie I have seen here in France.

In the Argonne forest among other troops, we met one group of five thousand colored boys. We put the little folding organ on the broken stone platform of an old railway station. It was just sunset and one of those wonderful crimson afterglows. A church all shattered but the spire stood out against the sky and two spying planes flew over and were lost in the sunset firemist. Roddy played on his trombone "Well, This is the End of a Perfect Day," and then led the boys in singing "Old South Plantation Melodies." The effort was truly wonderful, the boys singing in beautiful harmony "I ain't goin' to study wa' no mo!" and "I's gwine to sing and shout in Glory," the shells bursting with heavy thud, not two miles away. Roddy has great power through song and story to lift the boys to higher levels of thought, and hundreds of decisions for better living have been made in France as a result of his pilgrimage. Talk of opportunities for service. Not a day passes but that I wish I had been born triplets or even in "series," an "effort made for the happiness of others lifts us above ourselves," and here every moment spells new opportunity, just as it does anywhere where folks live together.

At Souilly, we stayed two days, visiting the great hospitals where twenty thousand wounded lay. Twenty-seven hundred were brought in in one day, twenty-five operating tables were kept busy twenty-four hours a day, the place looking more like a slaughter house than one of human habitation, and here more than anywhere did I realize the awful price of war, its foolishness, its wickedness, its toll. The following was found in a dead Australian's pocket:

"I Saw The Morning Break"

Ye that have faith to look with tearless eyes,
Beyond the tragedy of a world strife,
And know that out of death and night shall rise
The dawn of ampler life,
Rejoice, whatever anguish rend the heart
That God has given you a priceless dower
To live in these great times and have your part
In Freedom's crowning hour,
That ye may tell your sons who see the light
High in the Heavens their heritage to take,
"I saw the powers of Darkness put to flight,
I saw the Morning break."

We helped in the hospital till midnight and then tried to sleep, but could not, for the awful din of our barrage realizing that our guns in that awful tumult were reaping equal carnage and death in the enemy's lines. My attempt to sleep that night will forever remain an awful memory.

We also saw much that was ludicrous. Almost all the boys had

cooties and on sunny days, they would strip off their shirts and sit with naked bodies on stumps or stone piles and "read their shirts," as they call it. One fellow called to the other: "Hey, Bill, are you looking for cooties?" and he answered back: "No, I am taking them just as they come." One boy said he never knew until he came to France and had been in the trenches and had cooties just why they always posed Napoleon standing with his hand in his shirt! It has rained a cold, drizzly rain here almost steadily since September, and with mud four to six inches deep and boys sleeping in damp blankets in "pup kennels" on the ground, — the mystery to me is that all do not die of pneumonia. Strange to say the flu was not nearly so destructive here as in America.

After the armistice, Roddy and I traveled through the leave areas, from Aix-les-Bains (the bath-tub of nobility for two thousand years), through Grenoble, Chambrey, Lyon, Clermont-Ferrand, Nevers, Issoudun, Tours, Saumur. Here several thousand boys are privileged to a rest period of ten days after their awful experience in the trenches and here again our service in story and song was greatly appreciated. At Tours, I was wired to return "tout de suite" to Paris to again take up the duties at Headquarters (the battle of Paris) — but this wonderful nine weeks tour will forever be a precious memory.

President King of Oberlin is handling our Religious Department and is putting on a wonderful program. Doctor Erskine from Columbia College and Doctor Spaulding, the superintendent of Education in Cleveland, are at the head of our important Educational Work, co-operating with General Pershing and Army officials in a comprehensive program. Bishop Anderson has returned to us and many big, generous hearted men are here helping with the great work.

The coming three months will be the most critical in our work for as General Pershing wrote a few weeks ago "The boys are now fighting their biggest battle, namely that of self-conquest."

I would not have missed having a part in this great work for twenty lifetimes and my years of hard work in Berea fitted me the better for the responsibilities here.

I am receiving frequent cheerful letters from Mrs. Taylor who has for some months been assisting at Camp Dix. What a reunion she and I will have when it's all over.

After visiting over three hundred of our fifteen hundred centers of activities I am greatly gratified. While of course there are many weak points, and while we have suffered greatly from lack of transportation and shortage of supplies, the general testimony of the lads everywhere is that the job has really been "put across" in a remarkable way. And now President Wilson is here in the great Peace Conference and we hope that soon swords will be made into plowshares.

With love to all, Sincerely,
Howard E. Taylor.

Twenty nurses will be the live response of the Red Cross Nursing Department to a request for a larger staff to help out the 14 nurses now on duty in the Holy Land.

Even though it took four months — a Red Cross searcher on the other side managed to locate one wounded Yank whose family were worrying about him. As he was being carried aboard the transport at Liverpool, the searcher ran up and greeted him by name.

KENTUCKY WILL TRAIN RETURNED SOLDIERS

Helping the returned soldier to readjust himself to his civilian work and his community life is one of the most important features ever undertaken by the State Y. M. C. A. of Kentucky. The work is a part of a broad plan adopted and largely financed by the National War Work Council of the National Y. M. C. A. of which Dr. John R. Mott of New York is General Secretary. A school to be attended by one representative from every county in Kentucky and delegates from many local churches, Y. M. C. A.'s and other citizens will be held at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, February 17 to 21. In order to see army life as it is and get in close touch with the soldiers, the delegates will live in barracks and will eat at an army mess served by the Cooks' and Bakers' School of the Camp.

The faculty of this State Training School will consist of the following: Dr. E. Y. Mullins, President of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary and an active Y. M. C. A. army secretary; Dr. Dunbar H. Ogden, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Louisville and noted for his activities among the soldiers; Hon. H. V. McChesney of Frankfort, of the Army Y. M. C. A.; F. O. Clark of Berea College, Berea; L. A. Cover, camp musical director at Camp Taylor; V. E. Tharp, camp physical director at Camp Taylor; L. J. Darter of the overseas staff of the Army Y. M. C. A.; P. C. Dix, State Secretary of Kentucky and head of the Army Y. M. C. A. work at Camp Taylor; C. A. Tevebaugh, Associate State Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.; W. I. McNair, General Secretary of the Louisville Y. M. C. A.; and others.

The first session of the school will be held Monday morning, February 17, at 10:00 o'clock and the school will close Friday afternoon, February 21, at 4:00 o'clock. In addition to one representative from each county there will be a delegate from every town or city of 800 population or more.

The course of training will consist of an hour of Bible study each day, recreation, outdoor and indoor games, community play, dramatics, community singings, groups for discussion of problems applying to rural districts, small towns, cities, etc., an hour of general conference each day to discuss questions brought up and three addresses a day on such subjects as, "The Religious Life of the New Day," "The Message of Christianity for Social and Economical Reconstruction," "The Returning Soldier and His Relation to the Life of the Community," and kindred topics.

SOUTHERN EDUCATORS ON THE NEGRO

The Southern Education Society, in its annual session at Gainesville, Fla., drew educators from every Southern state. The Society requested the new president, Doctor McConnell, of the Virginia State Normal for Women, to appoint committees for a careful study of the South's most important educational problems. One of these committees is to study Negro education, and report its recommendations at the meeting next year.

G. W. Tedder, of Madison, Fla., the retiring president, in his annual address spoke of the patriotism of the Negroes, as shown by soldiers and civilians alike, and also bore witness to the fact that the schools for colored children are not what they should be.

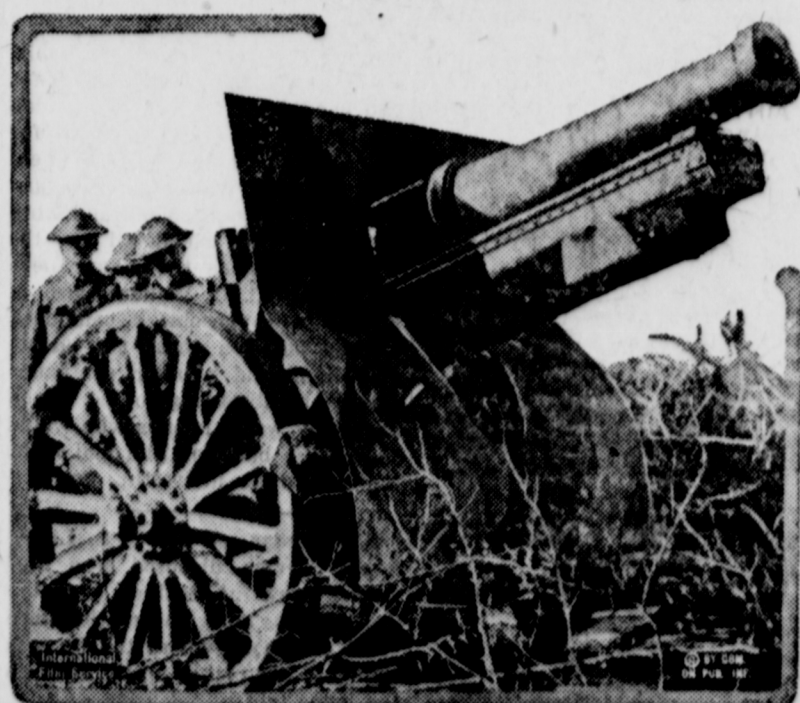
"The schools," he said, "should be so reconstructed as to develop whatever latent powers the Negro has. I believe his salvation lies in an industrial education which will enable him to earn an honest living, and thus fit him for his proper place in the development of the nation."

LOUISIANA BREAKS THE RECORD

Lake Charles, La., a city of 15,000 inhabitants has just set a new standard for the state in providing for the education of its colored population. It has voted a bond issue of \$200,000, \$150,000 of which is to be spent in building and equipping three brick schools for Negroes. The vote was six to one in favor of the issue, and the property majority was even larger. Ample playgrounds are provided; and Superintendent Yeager is planning to introduce industrial training as well.

Shreveport, Baton Rouge and Alexandria have already put up substantial brick buildings for colored schools; and these, as well as the vote at Lake Charles, are significant of the growing belief in the state at large of the moral and economic importance of good schools for the Negro population.

GUN THAT FIRED LAST SHOT IN THE WAR



This is the gun that, it is claimed, fired the last shot of the world war. It is an American heavy field piece, and the boys who handled it named it "Calamity Jane."

THE LIGHT IN THE CLEARING

A TALE OF THE NORTH COUNTRY IN THE TIME OF SILAS WRIGHT

By IRVING BACHELLER

AUTHOR OF
"EBEN HOLDEN, D.R. AND I, DARREL OF THE BLESSED ISLES,
KEEPING UP WITH LIZZIE, ETC., ETC."

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Barton Baynes, orphan, is taken to live with his uncle, Peabody Baynes, and his Aunt Deel on a farm on Rattleroad in a neighborhood called Lick-split, about the year 1835. Barton meets Sally Dunkelberg, about his own age, but socially of a class above the Bayneses, and is fascinated by the pretty face and fine clothes.

CHAPTER II—Barton meets Roving Kate, known in the neighborhood as the "Silent Woman." Amos Grimshaw, young son of the richest man in the township, is a visitor at the Baynes home, and Roving Kate tells the fortunes of the two boys, predicting a bright future for Barton and death on the gallows for Amos. Reproved for an act of boyish mischief Barton runs away, intending to make his home with the Dunkelbergs. He reaches the village of Canton and falls into a sleep of exhaustion on a porch. There he is found by Silas Wright, Jr., prominent man in public affairs, who, knowing Peabody Baynes, takes Barton home after buying him new clothes.

CHAPTER III—Barton and his uncle and aunt visit Canton and hear Silas Wright read a sermon.

CHAPTER IV.

In the Light of the Candles.

One day the stage, on its way to Ballybeen, came to our house and left a box and a letter from Mr. Wright, addressed to my uncle, which read:

"Dear Sir—I send herewith a box of books and magazines in the hope that you or Miss Baynes will read them aloud to my little partner and in doing so get some enjoyment and profit for yourselves.

"Yours respectfully,
"S. WRIGHT, JR.

"P. S.—When the contents of the box have duly risen into your minds will you kindly see that it does a like service to your neighbors in School District No. 7? S. W. Jr."

"I guess Bart has made a friend of this great man—sartin ayes!" said Aunt Deel. "I wonder who'll be the next one?"

The work of the day ended, the candles were grouped near the edge of the table and my aunt's armchair was placed beside them. Then I sat on Uncle Peabody's lap by the fire or, as time went on, in my small chair beside him, while Aunt Deel adjusted her spectacles and began to read.

I remember vividly the evening we took out the books and tenderly felt their covers and read their titles. There were "Cruikshanks' Comic Almanac" and "Hood's Comic Annual"; tales by Washington Irving and James K. Paulding and Nathaniel Hawthorne and Miss Mitford and Miss Austin; the poems of John Milton and Felicia Hemans. Of the treasures in the box I have now in my possession: A life of Washington, "The Life and Writings of Doctor Dugworth," "The Stolen Child," by "John Galt, Esq.," "Rosine Laval," by "Mr. Smith"; Sermons and Essays by William Ellery Channing. We found in the box also, thirty numbers of the "United States Magazine and Democratic Review" and sundry copies of the "New York Mirror."

Aunt Deel began with "The Stolen Child." She read slowly and often paused for comment or explanation or laughter or to touch the corner of an eye with a corner of her handkerchief in moments when we were all deeply moved by the misfortunes of our favorite characters, which were acute and numerous.

In those magazines we read of the great West—"the poor man's paradise"—"the stoneless land of plenty"; of its delightful climate, of the ease with which the farmer prospered on its rich soil. Uncle Peabody spoke playfully of going West, after that, but Aunt Deel made no answer and concealed her opinion on that subject for a long time. As for myself, the reading had deepened my interest in the east and west and north and south and in the skies above them. How mysterious and inviting they had become!

One evening a neighbor had brought the Republican from the post-office. I opened it and read aloud these words in large type at the top of the page:

"Silas Wright Elected to the U. S. Senate."

"Well I want to know!" Uncle Peabody exclaimed. "That would make me forget it if I was going to be hung. Go on and read what it says." I read the choosing of our friend for the seat made vacant by the resignation of William L. Marcy, who had been elected governor, and the part which most impressed us were these words from a letter of Mr. Wright to Azariah Flagg of Albany, written when the former was asked to accept the place:

"I am too young and too poor for such an elevation. I have not had the experience in that great theater of politics to qualify me for a place so exalted and responsible. I prefer

therefore the humbler position which I now occupy."

"That's his way," said Uncle Peabody. "They had hard work to convince him that he knew enough to be a surrogate."

"Big men have little conceit—ayes!" said Aunt Deel with a significant glance at me.

The candles had burned low and I was watching the shroud of one of them when there came a rap at the door. It was unusual for any one to come to our door in the evening and we were a bit startled. Uncle Peabody opened it and old Kate entered without speaking and nodded to my aunt and uncle and sat down by the fire. Vividly I remembered the day of the fortune-telling. The same gentle smile lighted her face as she looked at me. She held up her hand with four fingers spread above it.

"Ayes," said Aunt Deel, "there are four perils."

My aunt rose and went into the buttry while I sat staring at the ragged old woman. Her hair was white now and partly covered by a



Uncle Peabody Opened It and Old Kate Entered Without Speaking.

worn and faded bonnet. Forbidding as she was I did not miss the sweetness in her smile and her blue eyes when she looked at me. Aunt Deel came with a plate of doughnuts and bread and butter and head cheese and said in a voice full of pity:

"Poor of Kate—ayes! Here's something for ye—ayes!"

She turned to my uncle and said: "Peabody Baynes, what'll we do—I'd like to know—ayes! She can't rove all night."

"I'll git some blankets an' make a bed for her, good 'nough for anybody, out in the hired man's room over the shed," said my uncle.

He brought the lantern—a little tower of perforated tin—and put a lighted candle inside of it. Then he beckoned to the stranger, who followed him out of the front door with the plate of food in her hands.

"Well I declare! It's a long time since she went up this road—ayes!" said Aunt Deel, yawning as she resumed her chair.

"Who is ol' Kate?" I asked.

"Oh, just a poor ol' crazy woman—wanders all 'round—ayes!"

"What made her crazy?"

"Oh, I guess somebody misused and deceived her when she was young—ayes! It's an awful wicked thing to do. Come, Bart—go right up to bed now. It's high time—ayes!"

"I want to wait 'til Uncle Peabody comes back," said I.

"Why?"

"I—I'm afraid she'll do somethin' to him."

"Nonsense! Ol' Kate is just as harmless as a kitten. You take your candle and go right up to bed—this minute—ayes!"

I went up-stairs with the candle and undressed very slowly and thoughtfully while I listened for the footsteps of my uncle. I did not get into bed until I heard him come in and blow out his lantern and start up the stairway. As he undressed he told me how for many years the strange woman had been roving in the roads "up hill and down dale, thousands an' thousands of miles," and never reaching the end of her journey.

In a moment we heard a low wail above the sounds of the breeze that shook the leaves of the old "popple" tree above our roof.

"What's that?" I whispered.

"I guess it's ol' Kate ravin'," said

Uncle Peabody.

It touched my heart and I lay listening for a time, but heard only the loud whisper of the popple leaves.

CHAPTER V.

The Great Stranger

Some strangers came along the road those days—hunters, peddlers and the like—and their coming filled me with a joy which mostly went away with them, I regret to say. None of these, however, appealed to my imagination as did old Kate. But there was one stranger greater than she—greater indeed, than any other who came into Rattleroad. He came rarely and would not be long detained. How curiously we looked at him, knowing his fame and power! This great stranger was Money.

I shall never forget the day that my uncle showed me a dollar bill and a little shiny, gold coin and three pieces of silver, nor can I forget how carefully he watched them while they lay in my hands and presently put them back into his wallet. That was long before the time of which I am writing. I remember hearing him say, one day of that year, when I asked him to take us to the Caravan of Wild Beasts which was coming to the village:

"I'm sorry, but it's been a hundred Sundays since I had a dollar in my wallet for more than ten minutes."

I have his old account book for the years of 1837 and 1838. Here are some of the entries:

"Balanced accounts with J. Dorothy and gave him my note for \$2.15 to be paid in salts January 1, 1838. Sold ten bushels of wheat to E. Miner at 90 cents, to be paid in goods."

"Sold two sheep to Flavius Curtis and took his note for \$6, payable in boots on or before March the first."

Only one entry in more than a hundred mention money, and this was the sum of eleven cents received in balance from a neighbor.

So it will be seen that a spirit of mutual accommodation served to help us over the rough going. Mr. Grimshaw, however, demanded his pay in cash and that I find was mainly the habit of the money-lenders.

We were poor but our poverty was not like that of these days in which I am writing. It was proud and cleanly and well-fed. Our fathers had seen heroic service in the wars and we knew it.

I was twelve years old when I began to be the reader for our little family. Aunt Deel had long complained that she couldn't keep up with her knitting and read so much. We had not seen Mr. Wright for nearly two years, but he had sent us the novels of Sir Walter Scott and I had led them heart deep into the creed battles of Old Mortality.

Then came the evil days of 1837, when the story of our lives began to quicken its pace and excite our interest in its coming chapters. It gave us enough to think of, God knows.

Wild speculations in land and the American paper-money system had brought us into rough going. The banks of the city of New York had suspended payment of their notes. They could no longer meet their engagements. As usual, the burden fell heaviest on the poor. It was hard to get money even for black salts.

Uncle Peabody had been silent and depressed for a month or more. He had signed a note for Rodney Barnes, a cousin, long before and was afraid that he would have to pay it. I didn't know what a note was and I remember that one night, when I lay thinking about it, I decided that it must be something in the nature of horse colic. My uncle told me that a note was a trouble which attacked the brain instead of the stomach.

One autumn day in Canton Uncle Peabody traded three sheep and twenty bushels of wheat for a cook stove and brought it home in the big wagon. Rodney Barnes came with him to help set up the stove. He was a big giant of a man with the longest nose in the township. I have often wondered how any one would solve the problem of kissing Mr. Barnes in the immediate region of his nose, the same being in the nature of a defense.

That evening I was chiefly interested in the stove. What a joy it was to me with its damper and griddles and high oven and the shiny edge on its hearth! It rivalled, in its novelty and charm, any tin peddler's cart that ever came to our door. John Axtell and his wife, who had seen it pass their house, hurried over for a look at it. Every hand was on the stove as we tenderly carried it into the house, piece by piece, and set it up. Then they cut a hole in the upper floor and the stone chimney and fitted the pipe. How keenly we watched the building of the fire. How quickly it roared and began to heat the room!

When the Axtells had gone away Aunt Deel said:

"It's grand! It is sartin—but I'm 'fraid we can't afford it—ayes I be!"

"We can't afford to freeze any longer. I made up my mind that we couldn't go through another winter as we have," was my uncle's answer.

"How much did it cost?" she asked.

"Not much differ'n't from thirty-four dollars in sheep and grain," he answered.

Rodney Barnes stayed to supper and spent a part of the evening with us.

Like other settlers there, Mr. Barnes was a cheerful optimist. Everything looked good to him until it turned out badly.

He told how he had heard that it

was a growing country near the great water highway of the St. Lawrence. Prosperous towns were building up in it. There were going to be great cities in Northern New York. There were rich stores of lead and iron in the rocks. Mr. Barnes had bought two hundred acres at ten dollars an acre. He had to pay a fee of five per cent. to Grimshaw's lawyer for the survey and the papers. This left him owing fourteen hundred dollars on his farm—much more than it was worth.

Our cousin twisted the poker in his great hands until it squeaked as he stood before my uncle and said:

"My wife and I have chopped and burnt and pried and hauled rocks an' shoveled dung an' milked an' churned until we are worn out. For almost twenty years we've been workin' days an' nights an' Sundays. My mortgage was over-due, I owed six hundred dollars on it. I thought it all over one day an' went up to Grimshaw's an' took him by the back of the neck and shook him. He said he would drive me out o' the country. I had to pay or lose the land. I got the money on the note that you signed over in Potsdam. Nobody in Canton would 'a' dared to lend it to me."

"Why?" my uncle asked.

"Fraid o' Grimshaw. He didn't want me to be able to pay it. The place is worth more than six hundred dollars now—that's the reason. I intended to cut some timber an' haul it to the village this winter so I could pay a part o' the note an' git more time as I told ye, but the roads have been so bad I couldn't do any haulin'."

My uncle went and took a drink at the water pail. I saw by his face that he was unusually wrought up.

"My heavens an' earth!" he exclaimed as he sat down again.

"It's the brain colic," I said to myself as I looked at him.

Mr. Barnes seemed to have it also.

"Too much note," I whispered.

"I'm awful sorry, but I've done everything I could," said Mr. Barnes.

"Ain't there somebody that'll take another mortgage—it ought to be safe now," my uncle suggested.

"Money is so tight it can't be done. The bank has got all the money an' Grimshaw owns the bank. I've tried and tried, but I'll make you safe. I'll give you a mortgage until I can turn 'round."

So I saw how Rodney Barnes, like other settlers in Lick-split, had gone into bondage to the landlord.

"How much do you owe on this place?" Barnes asked.

"Seven hundred an' fifty dollars," said my uncle.

"Is it due?"

"It's been due a year an' if I have to pay that note I'll be short my interest."

"God o' Israel! I'm scairt," said Uncle Peabody.

Down crashed the stick of wood into the box.

"What about?"

"It would be like him to put the screws on you now. You've got between him an' his prey. You've taken the mouse away from the cat."

I remember the little panic that fell on us then. I could see tears in the eyes of Aunt Deel as she sat with her head leaning wearily on her hand.

"If he does I'll do all I can," said Barnes, "whatever I've got will be yours."

Rodney Barnes left us, and I remember how Uncle Peabody stood in the middle of the floor and whistled the merriest tune he knew.

"Stand right up here," he called in his most cheerful tone. "Stand right up here before me, both o' ye."

I got Aunt Deel by the hand and led her toward my uncle. We stood



"One, Two, Three, Ready—Sing."

facing him. "Stand straighter," he demanded. "Now, altogether. One, two, three, ready—sing."

He beat time with his hand in imitation of the singing master at the schoolhouse and we joined him in singing an old tune which began: "Oh, keep my heart from sadness, God."

This irresistible spirit of the man bridged a bad hour and got us off to bed in fairly good condition.

(Continued next week.)

The Red Cross Bureau of Communication is now handling more than 90,000 letters every week.

RETROSPECT THAT IS VAIN

Mournful Man Has Come to Realize That All Things That Are to Be, Will Be.

"I sometimes think as I watch the efficient workings of a cream separator," said the stoop-shouldered man, "how much happier my life might have been could I but have had when I was first married a separator, operated somewhat on the same principle, into which my wife's relatives could have been thrust, the crank turned and by centrifugal or centripetal force—I can never remember which is which—the two kinds divided, like the sheep and the goats of Holy Writ."

"Out of one spout would have come the undesirable ones—those who controverted my cherished theories, disagreed with me on various subjects, and jeered at my lack of faculty, the while they borrowed money from me and paid not again, and wore, their sex permitting, such of my Sunday garments as fitted them. And from the other spout would have emerged the good ones—those who tried to pay their way by being sympathetic and tactful, who were diplomatic enough to agree with me when it did not make any particular difference, and occasionally lent me money and were not forever dogging me to get it back. But, of course, nothing of the kind was then or ever will be invented. Man was made to mourn and his wife's kin were made to see that he does mourn."—Kansas City Star.

SEEKING USES FOR LIGNITES

Federal Bureau of Mines Will Make Investigation of What May Be New Fuel Supply.

The bureau of mines will make an investigation to determine the commercial and economical value of lignites and the practicability of their utilization in production of fuel oil, gasoline substitutes, ammonia, tar, solid fuel, gas for power and other purposes, under the terms of a senate bill which the house of representatives adopted. An appropriation of \$100,000 was voted. It was argued that the object of the investigation is to demonstrate the commercial value of lignite, which is one-third of the coal deposits of the nation.

A vast volume of the deposits is on government land, and Texas has approximately 23,000,000,000 tons. The official report says there is bituminous coal in Texas, but not sufficient to supply the railroads, and in urging the passage of the bill Representative Wingo of Arkansas told the house that proper development of lignite in Texas with its full uses demonstrated would save an annual fuel bill to the people of that state of \$15,000,000.—Houston Post.

Found Platinum Beds.

Dr. Herschel C. Parker of Columbia university, while on an exploring expedition to Alaska last summer, discovered extensive platinum beds in the Sushitana and Yentna valleys in the Cook inlet country. He brought out a large number of ore samples on his return to the States, and is now engaged in exhaustive tests of the metal. He expects to establish a plant for handling the ore when he goes back to Alaska next spring.

"The Alaska platinum ore is low grade," said Doctor Parker, "but it is there in abundance. It will have to be handled in large quantities and under scientific methods of economy to make it pay. The question of its commercial value is simply one of engineering. With the end of the war and the consequent wide use of platinum for jewelry, I believe the Alaska beds will prove a valuable source of world supply."

Mystery Port.

A mystery port on the east coast of England was one of the wonders of the war. Its name is now revealed as Richborough, near Sandwich. Here there is a wide stretch of marshland surrounding the mouth of the River Stour, and upon this has been built a town covering considerably over two thousand acres. From this place one and a quarter tons of stores have been sent to the western front alone. This great new port is just outside Sandwich, one of the old Cinque ports famous in the days of Queen Elizabeth. The ancient town, where a few years ago the grass was growing in the streets has taken on a new lease of life.

Sniper Was Busy.

Private Lewis made down his bed in the corner of a building that was just in the edge of what would have been No Man's Land had the armistice not intervened.

"I sure didn't think I'd ever sleep here," he said to a comrade.

"Why, I was popping away at a sniper from that hole in the corner just a couple of days ago. Gee, but it seems queer!"

"And what was the sniper doing to you?" some one inquired from the other corner.

"Well," said Lewis, "he was sure raisin'—with my life insurance."

Miles of Cents.

Nearly two miles of cents raised among the office force of Thomas H. Rush, surveyor of the port of New York, were given to the Salvation Army as the Surveyors' Customs Welfare association's contribution toward happy holidays for the poor. A mile of cents was the goal set for the collections, about \$820 being an estimate for that amount, but a sum of \$1,500 was collected. The box containing the flood of copper required ten men to lift it.

Vinton's Liberty Loan Boat Will Have Girl Sponsor



MARGARET FISCHER

NOT a very big girl, Margaret. And when she stands up alongside of a great ocean boat she will not look any bigger.

But she is going to christen a boat just the same. Vinton County, Ohio, has chosen her—Margaret Fischer of Zaleski, Ohio.—to be sponsor for the boat which that county won the right to name. Vinton County won the distinction in the last Liberty Loan campaign when it was the first county in the Cincinnati area to attain its quota in Liberty Bond sales. The county's quota was \$120,500, and it had subscribed that amount at the end of the first day of the drive. Its final subscriptions totaled \$158,850.

The boat is being built in one of the big government ship yards and probably will be ready for the launching in Spring.

UNCLE SAM HAS BIG APPETITE NOW FOR SAFE INVESTMENTS

BETWEEN TWENTY AND TWENTY-FIVE MILLION BOND BUYERS TAKE ELEVEN BILLION IN YEAR.

Pessimists who shake their heads and join the chorus of "I dunno" boys at the prospect of floating a Fifth Liberty Loan in April are given food for thought in some figures which have recently been compiled by officials of the Treasury Department at Washington.

The figures give us some idea of just how big an appetite for safe investment this country has attained in its war-year.

Some of the more striking of the figures referred to follow:

A bond market which had less than 300,000 customers two years ago had at the close of 1918 between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 buyers.

The army of buyers absorbed \$11,165,565,850 worth of bonds in Liberty Bonds alone in 1918.

In the two years of the war—counting the first and second Liberty Loans which were floated in 1917—these bond buyers digested a total of \$16,974,329,850 Liberty Bonds.

A further development which has the optimistic turn is the market which bond dealers find right now for every sort of bonds—municipal, school, industrial, etc. Bond dealers are selling out all legitimate offerings with such celerity that they are continually seeking about the country for new issues to market.

This healthy condition of the bond market is explained, perhaps, by the fact that the entire indebtedness of the United States today amounts to slightly less than 7 per cent of the estimated national wealth. The national debt amounts to only about \$170 per capita.

Some of the national debts are: Great Britain, 44.3 per cent of national wealth or \$360 per capita; France, 41.25 per cent of national wealth or \$296.90 per capita; Austria, 84.66 per cent of national wealth or \$242.90 per capita; and Germany, 38.7 per cent of national wealth or \$305.90 per capita. These figures on Germany are exclusive of the ninth war loan, accurate returns of which never were had, and in the cases of both Austria and Germany no account is taken of any indemnities which those nations may have to pay.

Japan is the only big nation which has a lower per capita debt in relation to its wealth than the United States.

Liberty Loan Levity



A youth from a town near New Haven Allowed he'd not always be slavin'. "I'll work while I'm fit." Said the youth, "Then I'll quit—For I buy bonds with cash that I'm savin'."

Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost.
Wards for Men and for Women, Sun-parlor.
Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

**Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye, Nose and Ear
GENERAL PRACTICE**

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need, and in reach of all the people.

ROBERT H. COWLEY, M. D., Physician
HARLAN DUDLEY, M. D., Physician
MRS. ANNA POWELL HACKETT, R. N., Superintendent
MRS. HELEN STEARN SHARPE, R. N., Assistant

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office.

We Sell hats and sell them right.
Mrs. Laura Jones.

Miss Lorena Hafer has been called home on account of the sickness of one of the home folks.

Miss Etta Moore is visiting home. Professor Clark is in Chicago attending the Y. M. C. A. educational conference.

Miss Edith Harwood and Miss Kathryn visited Richmond Saturday.

We have an up-to-date line of Spring Coats, Suits and Capes in all the new colors.—Eva Walden.

Jesse Taylor came home from the Lakes for a few days last week to see his brother, W. B. Taylor, who has just received his discharge from Camp Polk, N. C. He returned Saturday, accompanied by his brother, Burt, as far as Chicago. Burt was going to Yorkville, Ill., to his former job as traveling salesman for F. L. Wright Company.

Dean Edwards received a letter from Sam Foster, an old Berea student, who was wounded in France several months ago. He is still in a hospital in France.

Sergt. Walter Heckman writes Dean Edwards from Setters, Germany. He was one of the 149th Regiment band who was sent to the Army of Occupation. He is the only one of the Berea boys at this place. His address is, 127th Infantry band, 32nd Division, Army of Occupation, Setters, Germany.

You must see those pretty one-piece dresses in latest material and all the new colors at Eva Walden's. Mrs. J. W. Herndon and Mrs. Thos. J. Osborne motored over to Richmond on Monday to attend a meeting of the Boonesborough Chapter of the D. A. R.

You will find the latest Spring Hats, in both material and color, on display at Eva Walden's.

Dr. J. Chester Gabbard, Dentist, now located up stairs over the Meat Market in the Coyle Building. Come and see me in my new location.

Dean Edwards received a card from his son, Lieut. Paul Edwards, who now has charge of a band in Tours, France. He wrote from Paris and spoke of visiting Mr. Taylor. In the last weeks of the war, many regiments were so destroyed that what was left of them were attached to other regiments or the Army of Occupation, or to come home. The bands of these regiments, too, were scattered among other regiments. In this way the Berea boys are no longer together and their leader, Lieutenant Edwards, has been assigned to another band.

The Elizabethtown News says: "Miss Mildred Hudson, a member of the faculty of the local High School has resigned on account of an injured foot which has given her considerable trouble. Miss Hudson was well qualified for the position she held and was a successful teacher. Her many friends among the pupils and patrons regret to lose her. She returned this week to her home at Berea."

Mrs. E. B. Wilson of Nicholasville was in Berea last week for a short visit.

Clare Canfield has been quite sick at the hospital for a few days.

Mark Flannery of Kingston has purchased the Jerry Richardson property on Center street. Mr. Richardson has moved to the Cornelius place, which he owns on the corner of Center and Short streets.

Chester Robertson of the College department left this week for Cincinnati where he goes to work.

Forrest Shuford, a College student of last year, has recently had his discharge from the U. S. navy and is back in Berea in school.

Miss Una Gabbard spent the week end with friends at Red House.

James L. Reynolds, a Berea student of the years 1901-03, has been visiting Berea friends during the past week. Mr. Reynolds has been farming in Illinois since leaving here, and has succeeded in establishing some enviable records in this line. He grew 92 bushels of corn to the acre, 52 of wheat, and 68 of oats on his farm within the last two or three years. He has recently moved to McAlester, Okla., where he will make his future home. During all the years of his absence from Berea he has only been without The Citizen for two years, and as an evidence that he was sorry for his oversight in not renewing sooner, he subscribed for The Citizen within two hours after arriving in Berea, Monday.

The Jackson Street League will hold its next meeting at the home of Professor and Mrs. Dodge, on Monday next, February 17, at 7:00 p. m. Important reports are expected from the several standing committees. All occupants of homes on Jackson street and those owning lots upon it are invited to attend.

Fred Turner who has been in camp in Florida arrived in Berea this week where he joined his wife.

FOR SALE

I have three farms around Berea for sale with corn and tobacco land. If not sold by March 1, will be for rent for 1919.

J. W. Herndon.

SERGEANT HACKETT RETURNS

Flying Sergeant Harold W. Hackett reached Berea on Tuesday night from Kelly Aviation Field, San Antonio, Texas. For several months he has been training Cadets in the Flying School at Kelly Field. Sergeant Hackett will resume his duties as Assistant Treasurer of Berea College.

MISS SMITH IN DETROIT

Miss Anna L. Smith, President Frost's Secretary, is visiting Berea friends in the North and writes that we shall have generous supporters in Cleveland, Toledo, and other cities. Last week she attended a dinner party in Detroit where she met General Leonard Wood. As he was introduced to Miss Smith, of Berea, the General said, "What fine stock in those mountains; how they fought for us in the war." We must sometime have General Wood visit Berea and set a tree on our campus.

RECEIVING SHIP INSTRUCTOR

James Alvin Fox, a former Foundation and Vocational student, who received training as Machinists Mate (Aviation) at the Great Lakes Naval Training School, has just been detailed as an instructor on the Receiving Ship, Charleston, South Carolina.

Mr. Fox has been in active service in France and Cardiff, Wales, and but recently returned from overseas.

He is a brother of Miss Adelia Fox, community worker and teacher at Narrow Gap and the Foundation School.

For the benefit of his many friends here, Mr. Fox's address is given. James Alvin Fox, W. M. "A" 2 Receiving Ship Charleston, S. C.

Stomach Trouble.

Edna, four, was going next door to her auntie. She was told by her mother not to eat anything while there as her stomach was upset. When she came in she said, "Auntie, mamma said I shouldn't eat anything because my stomach has tipped over."

WOUNDED BEREA

SOLDIER SPEAKS

Corp. Ben W. McGuire, for four years a Berea student, who fought and was wounded at Chateau-Thierry, led Foundation chapel Wednesday.

Corporal McGuire spent 13 months in France. He gave some very vivid sketches of his experiences. During the big German drive that broke down at Chateau-Thierry he went 42 days without a change of clothing and with very little to eat. Then when a trip back to a rest camp was expected, orders came to go to another sector. Here he was wounded by a machine gun while making for the Hun trenches.

"It was a great sight," said Corporal McGuire, "to see the soldiers—men of all nationalities,—the guns, the equipment moving on unceasingly to stop the invaders."

Corporal McGuire was picked up off the battlefield by an old friend and was for several months in the hospital, under the splendid care of the Red Cross, and then was sent back to the United States. He had a good word for the Y. M. C. A., praising the "Y" men very heartily.

He said, in conclusion, that the men of clear Christian character stood well in battle, but the "tough guys" would break down in the awful hour.

BAPTIST PASTOR RESIGNS

Whereas, our pastor, the Rev. E. B. English, tendered his resignation on Sunday, February 2, 1919, to take effect on the last Sunday in March next;

Resolved, that we accept his resignation, to take effect as specified;

That in doing so we express our very high appreciation of the service he has rendered in leading the church into a harmonious spiritual life and a larger experience in giving for the Master's work, and in building the beautiful house in which we worship; that we also express our appreciation of the untiring service of Mrs. English in all branches of Christian work; that we hold them both in high esteem and affection; deeply regret the sundering of the ties of friendly intercourse and Christian fellowship that have grown up between us, and pray that the blessing of God may go with them and make them abundantly useful and happy in their new field of labor.

BOONE TAVERN NOTES

Lillia A. Moore who used to be in charge of the Old Hospital is here for a visit. Her home is in Denver.

Mr. and Mrs. Jett of Richmond are guests this week.

S. L. Ginter of Orleans, N. Y., is visiting his daughters who are Academy students here.

The last few weeks has brought a marked increase in the number of traveling men at the Tavern. Many of them have just been released from the army.

BEREA BOY WINS STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

In a letter to County Agent Spence, Mr. Otis Kercher, State leader of Boys' Clubs, writes as follows:

"Lona C. Fish is a wonder. He has already had the honor of being the pig and corn club champion of the State and we now find, after careful examination of the records for 1918, that he has won the poultry club championship, which entitles him to hold the poultry cup for one year and to have his name engraved thereon."

AEOLIOIAN SOCIAL

Aelioian, the oldest girls' literary society in the Academy, gave a social in the Girls' Gymnasium, to Academy boys Monday afternoon.

There were about sixty-five present and Mr. Martin, our illustrious English teacher, had the pleasure of entertaining three young ladies. The Gym was elaborately decorated with Academy and Aelioian colors. After playing several games, the following lunch was served: cheese sandwiches, pickles, cocoa, and marshmallows, and several kinds of delicious home-made candies. The small tables were arranged so as to form the figure A, representing either Academy or Aelioian. After lunch all were gathered 'round the cheerful fire and toasted marshmallows until five thirty. We sang "We're All Good Fellows" and departed for the boarding hall. Although no one seemed to be interested in supper, all went to the boarding hall for there were social privileges. As a whole, every one had a very pleasant time.

The Aelioians meet every Saturday night in the second floor parlor of James Hall. They are doing excellent literary work and have been very prosperous this year. Every one is cordially invited to visit their meetings and enjoy the benefit of literary work.

L. R.

WITH THE CHURCHES

Union Church

The Sunday-school with classes for all at 9:45. Preaching service at 11 a.m.

The Christian Endeavor is going over the top these days under the leadership of Creed Frye and his co-workers. The house was packed Sunday night even to the gallery. The Expert Endeavor Class under Mr. Christopher is alive and full of interest.

Professor Dizney led Mr. Burgess' Bible Class with marked interest and acceptability on Sunday. Mr. Burgess is improving in health.

The Woman's Industrial is now at work to the joy of its members who have missed its meetings. The directors are Mrs. B. H. Roberts, Mrs. Cowley, and Miss Burgess.

The new hymn books are appreciated by choir and congregation.

Professor Lewis is making the Sunday-school a place of interest.

First Baptist Church

Sunday-school at 9:45 a.m. Preaching service at 11 a.m.

Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30.

The B. Y. P. U. service at 6:15.

We extend a hearty welcome to all to unite with us in these services.

Christian Church

The services last Sunday were of especial interest and three new members were added to the church fellowship. The congregation is looking forward with interest to the evangelistic meetings to begin February 24. Further announcements will be made next week. The services next Sunday will be at the usual hours. Bible school at 9:45, followed by preaching services at 11:00 o'clock. All are welcome.

Y. W. C. A.

Miss Tommye Russell led the Y. W. C. A. in Ladies Hall Sunday evening. The topic was, "The Beloved Captain." The meeting was full of spirit and helpfulness.

Miss Bertha Puff was the leader in Kentucky Hall.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

"The best testimony meeting I was ever in," said a member of C. E. when asked about their meeting Sunday evening. "You had to get in a hurry if you got in a word."

Miss Queen Ballard led. The subject was, "I will and what will I." Almost everybody took part.

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were adopted by Capt. James West G. A. R. Post at its regular meeting on Saturday, February 8, 1919.

Whereas, Comrade Garland Laws, a member of Capt. James West Post for more than twenty years, was called from this world on the 27th of January, 1919, therefore,

Resolved, that we place upon our records this expression of our regard for the departed, as a comrade, a brave soldier, and an orderly and loyal Christian citizen.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be furnished the family of the deceased, and one to the Berea Citizen, with the request that they be published.

W. H. Bicknell, Commander, LeVant Dodge, Adjutant.

KHAKI YARN WANTED

The Junior Navy League girls would like all the pieces of khaki yarn left over from soldiers' sweaters. They are planning to work these up into a blanket for use in some hospital. Kindly leave these in Mrs. Baker's store or notify one of the committee and they will gladly call.

Annabel Porter, Ethel Wyatt, Helen Roberts.

NOTICE

On January 9, I saw a woman wearing my fur that was lost in my suit-case on November 6, at Richmond Junction. Party will please return suit-case to me at Berea College Hospital and escape prosecution.

Emma Neeley.

FOR SALE

One-ton Ford truck. Running every day. Would trade for late model Ford car.

R. L. Potts & Son, Whites Station, Ky.

Phone 156-3 Berea Exchange.

Houses to Rent

Several desirable dwellings in and near Berea.

Thos. J. Osborne, College Treasurer



You Can Assist

in perfecting our nation's banking organization by carrying your account with a bank which is a member of the Federal Reserve System.

Berea National Bank



NEW SPRING GOODS HAVE ARRIVED

Ladies' nifty suits, spring coats, capes, and all that goes to make up stylish ladies' apparel have just arrived. We are able to offer better bargains in these goods than has been possible in a long time.

COME IN AND SEE THEM

B. E. BELUE CO.

Richmond

Kentucky

FARM FOR SALE

An eighty acre farm will be sold to the highest bidder, Saturday, February 22, 1919 at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

This farm lies one mile west of Conway, Ky., joins Henry Legear's farm. Has a new three-roomed house, barn and crib. About four acres has been cleared.

Terms will be made known on day of sale. W. T. DALTON, Conway, Ky.

NOTICE

All persons having claims against D. M. Click, deceased, will present same, properly sworn to, on or before the 15th day of March, 1919, to C. H. Click, administrator, or same will be barred by law.

C. H. CLICK, Administrator of the estate of D. M. Click, deceased.

FOR SALE

House and lot on High street. This is an ideal place for a home, large lot, good barn and garden, five room house with water and electric lights. Now occupied by J. E. Gott. For price and terms address D. M. Gott, Route No. 6, Aberdeen, Miss.

PUPIL NURSES WANTED

Robinson Hospital, Inc., Berea, Ky., Offers a three year course in training for nurses. Graduates eligible for State registration. Remuneration given. For application blanks and illustrated leaflet, address Superintendent of Nurses.

FOR SALE

A desirable home in Berea on Center street. Large lot, good garden, plenty of fruit. Five room cottage, other suitable outbuildings. Chicken house and yard. Never failing water at door. \$1,500 will buy it sold now.

J. A. Wyatt, 2894 Williams ave., Cincinnati, Oakley, O.

Jno. F. Dean J. W. Herndon

DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE
Berea, Kentucky

We are still selling Real Estate in and around Berea; but soon it will be impossible to get possession this year, as farmers are making arrangements for the year's work. A few more bargains in small farms and city property. Come and get one while you can, they will be higher next year.

See Dean at the Berea Bank and Trust Co.; catch Herndon on the fly.

Respectfully,

DEAN & HERNDON,
Dealers in Real Estate, Berea, Ky.

F. L. MOORE'S

Jewelry Store

FOR

First Class Repairing

AND

Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST.

BEREA, KY.



The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
(Incorporated)
WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief

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Advertising rates on application.

RED CROSS NEWS GRENADES

Ten per cent of the proceeds of the Carroll county (Miss.) Red Cross Pig Club's recent shipment of 24 ears of hogs to the St. Louis market came to the Red Cross.

One Sunday morning at First River Barracks — somewhere in Siberia — the Red Cross Siberian Commission gave complete suits of clothing to 150 cold little children.

"Never felt better in my life," writes one American prisoner on his way back from Germany. "And who has saved my life? I guess you know; the Red Cross, of course."

A building where automobile repairs and farm mechanics can be taught the convalescent soldiers will be conducted at the Walter Reed General Hospital.

American apples — that's what Colonel Swalm, American consul at Southampton, managed to have sent over through the Red Cross, to give to the thousands of wounded Yankees whom he visited in England.

A Red Cross sanitary train makes scheduled runs between Geneva, Switzerland, and Rastatt, one of the largest German prison camps. The train carries an operating room, a diner, and accommodations for 480 stretcher cases.

RESTORING THE DEATH PENALTY

After experimenting for some time with the other system, the Legislature of our neighboring State of Tennessee has decided to restore the death penalty as a punishment for aggravated homicide, and one or two of the other offenses usually deemed capital in nature, and, as this action was taken upon the recommendation of the Governor, it is assured that the latter will sign the bill.

Tennessee has had the experience of almost all other civilized communities that have tried to do away with the death penalty. One of two results, and sometimes both, is always perceptible after the abolition of the death penalty. Men who commit hideous crimes are either treated with great harshness in captivity or lynching becomes rampant.

In the old world, except in times of revolution, lynch law is not often an evil, but the other evil is apparent. Thus in Italy, where the death penalty is not allowed, a system has grown up of imprisoning murderers under such conditions of solitary confinement as to make death on the gallows infinitely preferable. Something of the same kind prevails in Switzerland.

On this side of the Atlantic the States that have tried to do without the death penalty have suffered in two ways. First, lynchings have increased, and second, many men who should have been executed are pardoned after having been given life sentences. The death penalty is the proper penalty at law for aggravated murder. It should not be disregarded. Its chief value is the effect it has as a deterrent. — Louisville Evening Post.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IS URGED

American Bible Society Sends Message for President to Present to Peace Conference.

New York, Feb. 10.—President Wilson was asked to see that provision was made at the peace conference "for maintaining the complete religious freedom throughout the world," in a cable message sent him by the American Bible society. The message asserted that the society would not "restrict this freedom so as to exclude any creed or profession of faith," but wanted Christian missionaries left free to engage in their work anywhere.

Clocks That Speak.

Clocks without hands or faces are now common in Switzerland. The time-piece stands in the hall, and, when a button is pressed, by means of phonographic arrangements it calls out "Half-past five" or "Five minutes to nine," as the case may be.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Ebert, Opening German National Assembly, Protests Against Harshness of Allies.

DELEGATES SHOUT APPROVAL

Huns Adopt Unique Attitude for a Conquered People—Peace Conference Makes Progress With the League of Nations—America May Be Asked to Govern Constantinople.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Chancellor Ebert, in his speech at the opening of the German national assembly at Weimar, gave expression to the growing resentment of the Germans which has already been noted and commented on. Seemingly not recognizing that Germany is a conquered nation, he protested bitterly against the "unheard of and ruthless" terms of the armistice, and went so far as to warn the allies not to push the Huns too far. His hearers applauded his utterances, and shouted their indignation when he alluded to the 800,000 prisoners of war still held by the allied nations.

The reply of the allies was swift and decisive. The supreme council at Paris at once took up the discussion of the armistice terms with the apparent intention of putting on the clamps tighter and of compelling Germany to carry out certain of the terms that she has not been complied with yet.

History does not record another example of a thoroughly whipped people assuming toward their conquerors an attitude comparable with that the Huns are taking. Because their opponents announced they were fighting to wipe out German autocracy and militarism and because the German revolution, so called, says it has done away with these evils, the boches seem to think the issues of the war have been settled and that they are entitled to sit in with the victors on an equality in arranging the "peace of justice" of which they now prate. Prof. Hans Delbrueck predicts that the Germans will again plunge the world into war if their country is made the "wage slave" of its enemies.

Though the peace conference's commission on the league of nations is making very considerable progress with its task, the drafting of the plans for the organization is not without serious difficulties. These last week centered in the diversity between the desires of the great powers and the claims of the smaller nations as to representation in the league. Before the close of the week it was announced the commission had agreed provisionally on the preamble and two-thirds of the articles, but what these were was not revealed.

Two general plans were laid before the commission. The first, which was favored by the small nations, provided for a legislative branch on which the large and small nations would be equally represented, each as a unit; an executive branch consisting of two members from each of the five great powers and nine members chosen from the small powers; and arbitration of international disputes by three arbitrators. In the second plan the legislative branch was left unchanged, but the executive branch was made to consist chiefly of the great powers, and instead of arbitration, there was substituted an executive council of the great powers as a tribunal for judging international issues.

In a word, the great powers fear that if all nations are given equal representation in the league, they will find themselves in the minority though their interests might be much greater, and the small powers fear that, if not equally represented, they will be swamped. But the "big five" shows signs of yielding enough to satisfy them.

Concurrently with the work on the league, the conflicting territorial claims of the various nations are being heard and studied, but the establishment of a principle on which such claims shall be decided depends so much on the creation of the league of nations that action on the report of the territory commission is not expected before the other matter is settled.

Just where the United States is going to "get off" in all this is a question that is worrying many others besides our senators, who debate it frequently. If the orders of the league are to be backed by force, it might be necessary to land European troops in a South American country, and that is in direct violation of the Monroe doctrine. If the former German colonies and parts of the Turkish empire are to be governed by mandates of the league, the United States cannot well evade some of the responsibility and might be called on to administer the affairs of Constantinople and the Dardanelles, maintaining military as well as civil forces there. Conceivably, this would arouse the bitter opposition of a considerable portion of our population, but as we, through President Wilson, are taking a leading part in the reconstruction of the world by the nations that defeated Germany, we cannot avoid shouldering our share of the resultant labor.

Another interesting angle to the situation was disclosed by the statement by British Foreign Secretary

Balfour that the establishment of the league of nations would not require the abrogation of international alliances hitherto entered into. Apparently Great Britain, France and Japan are not entirely sure of the full efficacy of the league and would have their offensive and defensive alliances to fall back upon in case of need. Mr. Balfour's statement also gave rise to the opinion that the allied nations might decline to abrogate the secret treaties they entered into for the division among them of certain territories of the central powers. France is perhaps especially interested in this, as the secret treaties not only gave her Alsace-Lorraine, but also the entire coal district of the Saar valley, and provided that the German territories on the left bank of the Rhine should be freed from all political and economic dependence on Germany.

Lenine's foreign minister, Tchitcherine, has sent out a wireless message saying the soviet government is willing to participate in the proposed conference on the Princes' Islands. He also intimates that his government will cease its propaganda in other countries if the entente powers will undertake not to interfere with Russia's internal affairs. The other Russian factions, as represented at Paris, were rather surprised by Tchitcherine's action and were not at all pleased. They are strongly opposed to the conference and had hoped a refusal by the soviet government would relieve them of the necessity of rejecting the plan. The bolsheviks, or, to give them the more fitting appellation, the anarchists, in northern Russia, after a series of successes against the American and allied troops which were due to the difficulty the latter experienced in getting supplies, went a bit too far and were given a stinging defeat by the Yanks at Vistavka on the Vaga river. About the same time the Siberian troops under General Gaidar practically annihilated two divisions of the anarchists at Kungur, 50 miles southeast of Perm, relieving the latter city from the danger of attack. General Gaidar then advanced on Ufa, which the anarchists took some time ago. The central soviet of Moscow has called to the colors all men between the ages of twenty-nine and forty-five years, saying they will be thrown into the war if the conference on Prinkipo Island is a failure.

In some directions the successes of the anarchists of Russia were continued. They were reported to have captured Windau, Courland's port, and to have gained control of virtually the whole of the Ukraine.

The Polish and Czech-Slovak troops that had been fighting on the Silesian front signed an armistice which, it is presumed, will permit the emissaries of the peace conference to settle the quarrel between the two nations.

The authorities of the allied nations maintain their aloof attitude toward the German "revolution," never permitting themselves to be quoted concerning it nor paying the slightest attention to the lucubrations of hypocrites such as Bernstorff. But they are watching with interest the international conferences of Socialists and trades unions that are in session in Berne, Switzerland. The former seems to be virtually dominated by the pro-Teuton elements. The Trades Union conference, in which are delegates from the United States and England, is discussing international labor legislation in conjunction with the Socialists.

Turkey let out a loud wail recently in protest against the proposition to put Constantinople, the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles under international control. This idea is being promulgated in Paris especially by the entente nations, and they assert that the controlling nation should be the United States as the one disinterested power that could handle the territory. The Ottoman liberal party, which has been anti-German throughout the war, asked President Wilson to save Constantinople to Turkey by giving it a chance at self-determination. Several days later the sultan himself sent a secret letter to the liberal Turks in France and Switzerland, appealing to them to return home and save their country from the starvation and lawlessness prevalent under the regime by which the nominal ruler is dominated. Many communities and municipalities under Ottoman rule have sent petitions to the American peace delegates asking that they be put under the protection of the United States.

The labor situation grew better in Great Britain and worse in the United States last week. The British public apparently awoke to the fact that the strikes there, unauthorized by the trades union authorities, were being stirred up by alien anarchist leaders and the men began returning to their work pending peaceful settlement of the disputes. The railway men and electrical workers resumed their labor in London and the city began to get relief from conditions that had nearly paralyzed it for days. In Belfast the strike leaders were arrested on conspiracy charges.

The United States was hit hardest last week at points widely separated — New York and Seattle. In the metropolis building operations were virtually tied up by a lockout declared by the Building Trades Employers' association which affected 25,000 workers and which threatened to spread throughout the country and Canada.

In Seattle the 30,000 shipbuilders who are on strike received the support of a general strike which was started on Thursday. Practically all

(Continued on Page Eight)

THE PROPOSED TAX FOR ROADS AND BRIDGES AND ITS APPLICATION TO PRESENT CONDITIONS IN MADISON COUNTY

A special meeting of the Madison Fiscal Court has been called for Tuesday, February 18, 1919, to consider the advisability of calling an election to be held at some date to be fixed by the Court prior to April 1, next, to take the sense of the voters of the county in a proposition to levy a special tax not to exceed twenty cents (\$0.20) on the \$100.00 of taxable property in the county, for a period not to exceed ten years, for the purpose of the improvement or construction of the public roads and bridges of the county, either or both, as the Fiscal Court may direct.

The authority under which said election may be ordered by the Fiscal Court is conferred by an act of the Legislature at its special session in 1917, and the law was approved by the Governor April 25, 1917, since which time about fifteen Kentucky counties have held elections in which the proposition was approved by a majority of the voters and in a few counties, perhaps four or five, the proposition has been rejected by a majority of the voters.

Under the provisions of this law the amount collected is deposited by the Sheriff with the County Treasurer, and the Fiscal Court alone has the control of the expenditure of the fund so collected, subject to all provisions of the law applying to its equitable distribution to the various parts of the county from which collected, etc., etc.

It is recognized at this time by a great majority of our people that the unprecedented increase of automobile traffic on the roads of the county causes our Macadam roads to deteriorate rapidly, especially the main roads leading from Richmond, and it is necessary to change the type of road on these lines so as to withstand the traffic now using them and that which may be expected in the immediate future.

It is also manifestly true that all bridges and smaller drainage structures on these main roads should be so constructed as to give maximum carrying capacity, strength and permanence. The turnpike system of the county should be extended by the building of new pikes and bridges where considerable numbers of our people are thereby benefited until the turnpike system of the county is thereby made a

thoroughly connected system accommodating the people living in every section of the county with a surface road travelable every day in the year.

A special tax of 20 cents per \$100 would produce annually approximately \$40,000.00, which in addition to the present tax of 25 cents would make available about \$90,000.00 for road work in the county, which amount should in a few years place the county in the forefront of Kentucky counties in respect to roads. The Court does not wish to proceed with this important matter or put the county to the expense of an election unless there is evidence of sufficient favorable sentiment to justify the calling of an election, and every citizen and taxpayer is requested to indicate to the Magistrate in his district his views upon this matter, and to be present at the meeting of the Court Tuesday, February 18, and be heard.

NEW DOG LAW

The new dog law enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky to become effective January 1, 1919, reads as follows:

"On and after the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, it shall be unlawful for any person to own or keep any dog unless such dog is licensed by the County Clerk or deputy of the county in which the dog is kept and unless such dog at all times wears the collar and tag provided for by this act, excepting such dogs as are temporarily brought into the State for breeding, trial or show purposes."

The Penalty

Section 33 provides as follows: "Any person other than an officer violating or failing or refusing to comply with any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be adjudged to pay a fine of not exceeding \$100, or to undergo an imprisonment of not exceeding three months, or both at the discretion of the court. All fines collected under the provisions of this act shall be forthwith paid to the treasurer of the proper county, and credited after the payment of such commissions as officers be entitled to under the law, to the live stock fund."

Section 21 of the act is perhaps the most interesting part of the new law. It provides that "Any person

may kill any dog which he sees in the act of pursuing, worrying or wounding any live stock, or attacking human beings, whether or not such dog bears the license tag required by the provisions of this act. There shall be no liability on such person in damages or otherwise for such killing." This would seem to offer great protection to all livestock.

The law provides that whenever any person sustains any loss or damage to any livestock or poultry by dogs, or any livestock of any person is necessarily destroyed because of having been bitten by a dog, such person or his agent may complain to the county judge or to any justice of the peace.

The complaint must be in writing, must be signed by the person making the complaint and shall state when, where and how such damage was done, and by whose dog or dogs, if known. "Such county judge or justice of the peace shall appoint two appraisers whose duty it shall be to investigate and ascertain the amount of damage done." "The owner who suffers the loss shall be reimbursed out of the funds of the county in which the damage was done."

FARMERS' NIGHT SCHOOL

Again the time has come for the farmers, with their families, of Scaffold Cane Community, to attend their Annual Night School of one week. This school begins Monday night at 6:30, February 17.

The following subjects will be discussed: seeds, soils, fertilizer, gardening, crop rotation, fruit growing, milk testing, live stock and club work. These subjects were selected by the farmers themselves at a meeting Tuesday night. Each subject will have a leader but will be discussed by the farmers and their families.

This Farmers Revival will have many preachers but one text: "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." We say revival because it was called so by one of the farmers last year, and we feel that we should keep the name.

All who are interested from other communities are invited to attend this school. We hope to have school in other communities if plans can be arranged in March.

The school at Scaffold Cane will be conducted by Asher Strong and County Agent Spence.

PUBLIC SALE

of Blue Grass and Tobacco Land Tuesday, February 19th, 1919, 10 A. M.

We will offer for sale publicly the farm of E. B. Warford, known as the "Joe Bales" farm on the Kingston and Crooksville pike, and containing 150.29 acres. The farm will be offered in THREE TRACTS containing 25, 40 and 85 acres, respectively, and will then be offered as a whole.

Tract No. 1—25 ACRES adjoining the land of Hugh Murray and Powell. Seven acres now in wheat. No improvements.

Tract No. 2—40 ACRES fronting on the Kingston and Crooksville pike; 16 acres of wheat on this tract; the balance to go in corn. No improvements.

Tract No. 3—85 ACRES fronting on the Kingston and Crooksville pike; 25 acres of virgin soil; 35 acres almost as good: 10 acres to go in tobacco and the balance in the yard and lots. Upon this tract is a dwelling, good stock barn, tobacco barn, and all necessary outbuildings.

POSSESSION OF THESE FARMS WILL BE GIVEN IMMEDIATELY. TERMS LIBERAL and will be stated on the day of sale.

If you want to buy a farm, this is your opportunity. It is very seldom that this kind of land is placed on the market, and if you want a farm, come to this sale, for it is going to be sold, rain or shine. Farm land is not going down. It is going up. Whoever buys this farm will help feed Europe, and don't forget that the high price of tobacco has come to stay.

AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE, WE WILL ALSO SELL THE FOLLOWING

16 yearling steers
4 weanling heifer calves
1 combined family horse, 7 years old
3 good milch cows, 3 to 7 years old
1 good pony, 7 years old
4 sows and 23 pigs
12 80 pound Duroc shoats
1 boar, weight about 150 pounds
1 good brood sow, to pig in April
1 meat hog, weight about 200 pounds
50 barrels picked corn
30 barrels short sound corn
200 shocks of fodder
1 ton or more of millet
1 two-horse wagon
1 new buggy

1 old buggy
1 disc harrow
1 Brown cultivator (walking)
1 9-foot section harrow
1 No. 12 Vulcan breaking plow
1 double shovel plow
1 tobacco plow
1 Hoosier wheat drill
2 sets buggy harness
1 set plow and wagon harness
Wire stretchers
Hoes, Shovels, Picks, Diggers
Lot of loose lumber
Household Goods
Florence Heater as good as new, and other things too numerous to mention.

This farm and these articles are going to be sold without by-bid. Mr. Warford is going to sell. The high dollar gets them.

Anyone desiring to inspect this farm can do so by seeing the undersigned, who will take pleasure in showing it to you; or Mr. Warford will be glad to show it to any party desiring to purchase.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1919, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

L. P. EVANS

Sole Agents for E. B. Warford
Free bus to Farm from my Office at 9 a. m.

Richmond, Ky.

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

RHODE ISLAND RED

POULTRY SHOW

Do not forget the Rhode Island Red Poultry Show, Saturday, February 15. If you are a breeder of the Reds, make entries in the show. The following are the classes:

1. Best pen consisting of 4 cock and 4 hens: 1st prize, \$2.00; 2nd prize, \$1.00; 3rd prize, 50 cents.
2. Best pen consisting of 1 cockerel and 4 pullets: 1st prize \$2.00; 2nd prize, \$1.00; 3rd prize, 50 cents.
3. Best cock: 1st prize, \$1.00; 2nd prize, 50 cents; 3rd prize 25 cents.
4. Best cockerel: 1st prize, \$1.00; 2nd prize, 50 cents; 3rd prize, 25 cents.
5. Best hen: 1st prize, \$1.00; 2nd prize, 50 cents; 3rd prize 25 cents.
6. Best pullet: 1st prize, \$1.00; 2nd prize, 50 cents; 3rd prize, 25 cents.

All the exhibitors are asked to bring their birds to the county agent's office on Main street, first. They will be directed from there to the exhibit room. Birds should be brought as early Saturday morning as possible.

All those who are interested in securing pure bred Rhode Island Red eggs for hatching purposes should come to this show Saturday. Orders will be taken and can be filled in a short time by the association.

Our State poultry specialists will be present and lecture on poultry and help solve the difficult questions as to hatching and rearing the chicks. The public is invited to attend this show and see some real Rhode Island Reds.

CO-OPERATION OF OUR BANKS

Our two banks, The Berea Bank & Trust Company and the First National Bank, join hand to hand with the Rhode Island Red Poultry Association in financing the Rhode Island Red Poultry Show. We wish to express our appreciation of the co-operation of our banks in helping to push the agricultural interests in this section.

These banks have agreed to handle Rhode Island Red eggs and furnish them on a cash basis to all of the people who are interested in raising the Reds. Arrangements will be made for the distribution of eggs on certain days.

Help Paint the County Red, and Standardize Eastern Kentucky by Raising Rhode Island Reds

The State of Kentucky has a movement now on to standardize poultry. There will be four leading breeds in the State.

Eastern Kentucky, with the exception of a few counties, will have Rhode Island Reds. Today a bird of every breed, variety and color and a mixture of all can be had in Kentucky. The time is coming when we hope to see counties and sections noted for one breed.

Join hands and help to paint Eastern Kentucky Red. Madison and Rockcastle counties have already started in the business and the slogan for each county is, "Paint the County Red."

Come to the show, Saturday, February 15, and get an inspiration.

Kentucky Pure Bred Live Stock Association

All farmers who are interested in buying some pure bred live stock, now is the time to do it.

The Kentucky Pure Bred Live Stock Association has put on a sale at the Bourbon Stock Yards, Louisville, February 25, 26, 27, and 28. At these sales pure bred sires can be had at a reasonable price.

Tuesday, February 25, "Holstein" and "Hampshire" day.

Wednesday, February 26, "Angus" and "Poland China" day.

Thursday, February 27, "Short-horn" and "Polled Durham" and "Duroc Jersey" day.

Friday, February 28, "Hereford" and "Berkshire" day.

This is a sale which ought to be attended by all farmers who are interested in buying a good bull and boar. The county agent at Berea requests that all farmers attend this sale who can possibly do so at this time and buy a bull and boar.

Rounding Up Odd Jobs

The really thrifty and industrious farmer never lacks for work, even in February. Ordinarily there is a greater number of days unfit for field work than in any other month of the year. But in the Southern States, especially along the Gulf Coast section, there is rarely a day that some outside work cannot be done. There is much need for repair work on fences, barns, tenant houses, etc., clearing of land, mend-

ing of old and constructing of new terraces, oiling and repairing of tools, implements, and harness, and various other odds and ends that can be taken care of and that will greatly help when the real spring work comes on. January is a good time to get out fence posts for use next summer and fall. It is well known that all posts should be well seasoned before using. When necessary to use posts made from inferior timbers it pays to treat them before setting them. This treatment can be given now, provided the posts are seasoned or dry enough to take the treatment. For full information in regard to treatment of fence posts and other timbers apply to Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Save Manure

There has never been a time when the making, saving, and utilizing of all sorts of farm manure was so essential. All fertilizing material is high in price, and some kinds cannot be had in sufficient quantities at all. Farm manure may be used for a number of purposes to a much better advantage than commercial fertilizers. The total quantity of manure can be greatly increased by keeping live stock sheds and stables well bedded with straw, leaves, and other refuse about the farm.

Farmers in need of help and would like to employ a returned soldier, call at county agent's office and get an application blank.

Hogs Contract Colds and Pneumonia—Caution Urged

Trouble often develops among hogs at this season of the year in the form of cold and pneumonia, according to Dr. Robert Graham, professor of animal pathology at the University of Illinois. Doctor Graham gives warning that when pigs of all ages and sizes are allowed to pile up at night in a warm shed some are likely to come out steaming in the morning and that the cold winds and frosty atmosphere will have a bad effect on them. He recommends the following precautions: Hog houses and feeding places, runways, fences and sheds, should be thoroughly cleaned and sprayed with a 3 per cent water solution of compound of cresol (U. S. P.) or its recognized equivalent. Quicklime should be scattered freely about the lots, after they have been raked clean of cobs and manure. Wallows should be drained and fenced off, all small holes filled and large fields where the infection prevails should be cultivated.

Marie's American Anthem.

In far away France little Marie, aged six, visited the Red Cross hospital near her home every day, and became very popular with the convalescent American soldiers there. She soon became very good friends with the soldiers and they delighted to teach her scraps of English. When they sang she joined them in their American songs. One day, in Marie's school, teacher asked her class the title of America's national anthem. The class looked blank, until Marie, with a flash of inspiration, jumped to her feet and announced, "Hall! Hall! the Gang's All Here," in quaint, rolling English.

Heating the House.

The proper temperature for various rooms of the home are as follows: The living room should be 70 degrees, no more. It should be occasionally aired so that it does not become close, but the doors should be kept closed into the hall. The dining room and kitchen should be heated to 65 degrees. Most kitchens rise higher than that. The bedrooms should be heated not at all, except for the little time that the occupants use them for dressing. The bathroom should be made as warm as you choose and the halls should be given no special heat, as we are always exercising when we are going through them.

Clever Engineering Feat.

Bisecting long boats so that they could be taken through the Welland canal was considered an interesting feat a short time ago, but this has been surpassed, according to the Popular Mechanics Magazine. The Charles R. Van Hise, a 10,000-ton boat, was wanted for Atlantic service. It had a 50-foot beam, whereas the canal is only 44 feet wide. The boat was cut in two and each half was turned on its side in order to be taken through the locks. Floating in this position each section cleared the lock sides by just 8 inches.

Thinks Many Will Fly.

The principal of one of the chief American schools for airplane mechanics thinks that flying is going to be the next great American amusement. He reminds us that our aviation corps has contained a great many young men of large wealth who have shown themselves good sportsmen. They can afford to buy and maintain their own machines and, having become accustomed to a speed of a hundred and fifty miles an hour, will find the ordinary modes of travel tame.—Youth's Companion.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid improvement.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their courses of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. For twenty-five years the board has remained the same in Berea, but the unusual situation in which the whole country finds itself now makes it impossible for us to live on the same money as we have in the past. This adds \$15.60 to the former expenses of the girls and \$24.60 to the expenses of the boys, for the year, but still leaves the cost half that at other schools and "cheaper than staying at home."

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	WINTER TERM		
	EXPENSES FOR BOYS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	7.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 6 weeks	13.50	13.50	13.50
Amount due Jan. 1, 1919	25.50	26.50	27.50
Board, 6 weeks, due Feb. 5	13.50	13.50	13.50
Total for Term	39.00	40.00	41.00
Expenses for Girls			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	7.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 6 weeks	12.00	12.00	12.00
Amount due Jan. 1, 1919	24.00	25.00	26.00
Board, 6 weeks, due Feb. 5	12.00	12.00	12.00
Total for Term	36.00	37.00	38.00

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

All students do some work with their hands from six to sixteen hours a week as janitors or in the farm, carpenter shop, printing office, laundry, boarding hall, office, etc., and receive pay which reduces their expenses.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

HOW TO TRAP SUCCESSFULLY

Two Ways of Taking the Wary Mink—Snare Into Which "Brer Fox" May Fall.

If a mink makes a hole through a snowdrift he will use it again and a trap set in it will catch him.

After cold weather sets in, when setting in shallow water for mink, choose a place where the current runs swiftly and is not likely to freeze up.

When trapping foxes use a No. 2 double spring trap. This style of trap is known as "the fox trap."

If you wish to be real foxy and cunning yourself, try setting three traps, one in an old path without any covering, and one on each side, skillfully covered. The fox will give all his attention to the uncovered trap and by going around it may step into one of those on the side.

It is not much use to try to trap

foxes or any other such wary animal without a good scent.

An ear of corn stuck in the mud near a trap makes an excellent bait for 'coon.

One of the best places to look for 'coon signs is in a cornfield.

Arizona Is Cleaning Out Beasts Which Kill Stock

One of the efforts of the state government of Arizona and the federal government in their campaign for the eradication of predatory animals, which cause large losses in range stock, is the employment of skilled hunters. Thirteen are now in the employ of the state and federal governments. Other men are exterminating rodents which destroy ranges. One of the hunters within two months killed 11 mountain lions. Another killed 55 coyotes within a month.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Dizney, Director of Home Science

EGGLESS BREAKFAST BREADS

By Florence Spring

In this period of conservation and more strenuous economy, one's recipes for breakfast breads should have a thorough overhauling to keep pace with the general work of substitution and elimination going on all along the line. An egg a day in our muffins seems little, but when reckoned in dollars and cents, just now, it means a lot. It seems best at present to use the eggs one can afford for breakfast or luncheon dishes, instead of in combination where their use is really unnecessary. There are plenty of breakfast breads in which eggs are not essential.

As we are now trying to get along without much wheat flour, the problem is made somewhat more difficult. "Send me rules for things I can make without butter, milk, or eggs," wrote a young rancher to his mother some years ago. It seemed an amusing and difficult problem to that mother, and when to that requirement we must now add sugar, it becomes even more strenuous. As to wheat flour, while we have a certain quantity which we may conscientiously use, combinations are possible without using any, and we can save there, too.

There are several delicious cornmeal bread preparations requiring little or no wheat flour. A novelty in this line is a corn-meal muffin to which is added cooked rice in the proportion of one cupful of the rice to one-half cupful each of granulated meal and entire wheat flour. Three-fourths cupful of milk, two tablespoonsful of shortening, three tablespoonsful of baking-powder, and salt and sugar as liked complete the rule. Beat well and bake in gem-pans in a quick oven.

The revision of my recipes has given some excellent results.

To make Golden Rolls, combine two cupfuls potato flour, one cupful corn-meal, one teaspoonful salt, one tablespoonful sugar, and three tablespoonsful baking-powder; rub in one tablespoonful shortening with the finger-tips. Then add enough milk—about one and three-fourths cupfuls will be needed—to make a dough just soft enough to roll and cut; use a knife for the mixing. Tip on a floured board, roll lightly to a thickness of half an inch, cut in rounds, rub with melted shortening, and fold over like Parker House rolls. Rub with milk and bake in a hot oven until a delicate brown.

Apple Muffins should be included in even a short list of eggless muffins. They are made as follows:

Mix in the given order one cupful barley flour, one cupful white corn flour, three tablespoonsful baking-powder, one teaspoonful salt, one tablespoonful sugar, one cupful chopped apple, about one and one-half cupfuls milk, and two tablespoonsful melted shortening. Bake in muffin-pans in a quick oven.

Apple Johnny Cake is also deli-

cious. Mix one-half cupful each of yellow and white corn-meal, one tablespoonful sugar, one-half teaspoonful salt, and one teaspoonful shortening together. Scald with boiling water, using about three-fourths cupful, until the mixture is a little thicker than will spread; then add three tablespoonsful milk and one cupful of chopped apple. Spread on well-greased tins to a thickness of one-fourth inch, crease in squares with the back of a knife, and bake in a hot oven until light brown. Split and eat buttered, with coffee. The apple may be omitted if desired. Either variety makes delicious cream or milk toast.

Luncheon Nut Muffins. Mix together one cupful barley or rye flour, one cupful oat flour, one-half teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful baking powder and one teaspoonful salt; add one cupful sour milk, and one-half cupful molasses. Stir well together and add one-fourth cupful chopped nuts and, if wished, one-fourth cupful raisins; coarsely chopped. These muffins may be made of sweet milk by omitting the soda and using three teaspoonsful baking-powder.

Bran muffins are very popular, as well as being healthful and good. To make the muffins: Dissolve one scant teaspoonful soda in one and one-fourth cupfuls sour milk, add one-fourth to one-half cupful molasses; stir until it foams, then add one cupful bran, one cupful oat flour, and one teaspoonful salt. Half a cupful of chopped raisins and nuts is an acceptable addition for luncheon or tea.

Fruit muffins are especially liked by the children and are nutritious and appropriate for school lunches. Mix together one cupful barley flour, one cupful oat flour, three tablespoonsful baking-powder, one tablespoonful brown sugar, and one teaspoonful salt. Add two tablespoonsful melted shortening and enough milk to make a drop batter about as stiff as cake. Add last one-half cupful chopped and floured dates or raisins, or a combination of both. Beat well and bake in a moderate oven.

Rice and Rye Muffins. Mix in the following order, one and one-half cupfuls rice flour, one-half cupful rye flour, one teaspoonful salt, three tablespoonsful baking-powder, two tablespoonsful molasses, one tablespoonful melted shortening, and about one and one-half cupfuls of milk, or enough to make a batter which will drop easily from a spoon. Beat well and bake in gem-pans in a quick oven for one-half hour.

In making muffins and bread at the present day, do not be afraid to use the new products. Small amounts of any left-over cereals may be added to almost any muffins; beat well to combine. Beat all eggless muffins long and well. Be careful and do not get them too stiff. Exact care in making and baking often more than makes up for the omission of expensive materials.

TO INCREASE POULTRY STOCK

New Opportunities for Specialists to Co-operate With Raisers in Best Production.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

While the main effort in the campaign to increase the nation's stocks of productive poultry is to be directed to the general farmer and the city householder, it does not follow that the specialist in poultry production cannot render good service in this cause. He may find it desirable and conducive to his greater profit to diversify his farming by devoting more attention to live stock other than poultry and to producing a larger proportion of his feedstuffs on his own ground.

It may be doubtful in some cases whether a special poultry farm can operate profitably along the same lines as in the past. The grower of table poultry can use his stock, plant and equipment for production along some other line that will be profitable at this time. Indeed, in most cases he must so adapt his business to changed conditions or sacrifice what he has invested in it.

Every farmer that becomes interested in increasing and improving his farm poultry, and every town resident who begins to keep poultry in the back yard is going to buy stock or eggs for hatching, or baby chicks. This should cause at least the normal demand for birds, eggs, and stock in the early part of the year, and also stimulate demand for pullets in the fall.

The attention of poultry breeders who want to produce to meet popular demands may well be called to the advantage of the "farming out" method of producing stock in quantity. Farmers who are interested in increasing and improving their stock and town people who have room to grow more chickens than they wish for themselves will in many cases find it an advantage to grow stock for a breeder in their vicinity. With so much new interest developing, it should be easier than usual to get breeders and the

poultry keepers near them to co-operate in the production of fowls, for laying especially. Such an arrangement is to the advantage of both. It reduces the cost of getting good stock to the grower and the risk on growing stock to the breeder.

The success of this line of work and co-operation depends very largely upon early hatching, and that in turn depends much upon the breeders begin-



A Well-Cared-For Flock Produces Economical Eggs and Meat for the Family.

ning at once to interest their neighbors in growing chickens for them. Whether he farms out stock or not, every poultry keeper who looks forward to better times in poultry culture should do his part to bring them, by producing all that he can handle at home.

Just before he died, Theodore Roosevelt requested the Red Cross to give his \$6,900 share of the Noble Peace Prize to the French village whose residents have cared for his son Quentin's grave.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By Rev. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 23

THE BREACH OF THE COVENANT AND MOSES' PRAYER FOR IS- RAEL.

(May Be Used With Missionary Appli-
cation.)
LESSON TEXT—Exodus 32:1-34:9.
GOLDEN TEXT—The effectual fervent
prayer of a righteous man availeth
much.—James 5:16.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Deut. 9:8-
29; Eph. 3:14-21; James 5:16-18.
PRIMARY TOPIC—Ask God's help for
others. Memory Verse—James 5:16.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Praying for other
people.
INTERMEDIATE TOPIC—Interceding
for others.
SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—The
value of intercessory prayer.

Less than six weeks have elapsed
since Israel took the oath of allegiance
to Jehovah. In less than forty days
they flagrantly break the first and sec-
ond commandments.

I. The Golden Calf (32:1-6).

1. Moses' delay (v. 1). This they in-
terpreted to mean that their leader
had either lost his way in the dark-
ness or had perished in the fire that
hovered over the mount.

2. The people's demand (v. 1). They
demanded of Aaron that he make them
a god to go before them. Their pro-
fession of allegiance to God collapsed
as soon as the strong personality of
their leader was no longer felt.

3. Aaron's cowardly compliance (vv.
2-4). He was an eloquent man, but
lacked moral courage. Many today
can talk fluently, but vacillate before
the real issues of life. In order to
gain time with the rebels he deman-
ded that they cast off their jewelry and
bring it to him. Perhaps he thought
that their love for it would cause them
to forego their demands, but they
cheerfully gave up their jewelry for a
false god. Aaron, like many compro-
mising men of this age, opened a door
which he could not shut.

4. Wanton revelry (vv. 5, 6). See-
ing their disposition, Aaron erected an
altar and proclaimed a fast unto Je-
hovah. He no doubt wished them to
worship the Lord through the image,
but he had made a god for them and
it was a very short step to the heath-
en orgies connected with idolatrous
worship.

II. God's Burning Wrath (32:7-10).
God's nature is such that he cannot
tolerate a rival. No gods shall be be-
fore his face. The rival must be re-
moved or the people must be consumed
with divine wrath. God does not own
them as his people, for they had cast
him off.

III. The Mediation of Moses (32:11- 14).

The declaration of a divine purpose
to destroy the Israelites did not deter
Moses from making intercession for
them. What was his threefold plea?
(vv. 11, 12, 13).

Moses knew full well that the people
deserved to die, therefore he could not
plead any merit on their part. His
plea was based wholly on God's pur-
pose for Israel. Through his interces-
sion God relents.

IV. Judgment Falls (32:15-35).

1. Moses broke the tables of testi-
mony (vv. 15-19) emblematic of the
breach of their covenant with God.

2. Moses destroyed the image (v. 20)
and made the people drink of the wa-
ter which contained its dust, thus mak-
ing them to experience in a physical
sense the bitterness which results from
sin.

3. Moses showed Aaron that he was
inexcusable for his part in the dis-
graceful affair (vv. 21-24).

4. Moses called for those who would
take a stand for the Lord to gird their
swords and slay all who stood out in
rebellion. The tribe of Levi ranged
themselves on his side and became the
instrument by which God chastened his
people (vv. 25-29).

5. Moses confessed the great sin of
the people and begged that God would
forgive them. He was willing to suf-
fer the punishment himself, if possible,
and let the people go free. The Lord
declared to him in answer that every
man should bear his own sin (vv. 30-
35).

V. The Covenant Renewed (33:1- 4-9).

1. Moses' commission renewed (Ch.
33).

2. The second tables of the law
given (34:1-9). In the giving of these
tables he reiterated God's justice, but
gave particular emphasis to his mercy.
"The Lord God, merciful and gracious,
long-suffering and abundant in good-
ness and truth, keeping mercy for
thousands, forgiving iniquity and
transgression and sin, and that will by
no means clear the guilty; visiting the
iniquity of the fathers upon the chil-
dren, and upon the children's children,
unto the third and fourth generation."

What to Pray For.

Oh, do not pray for easy lives. Pray
to be stronger men. Do not pray for
tasks equal to your powers. Pray for
powers equal to your tasks. Then the
doing of your work shall be no miracle.
But you shall be a miracle. Every day
you shall wonder at yourself, at the
richness of life which has come to you
by the grace of God.—Phillips Brooks.

Fellowship.

Those who follow Christ are blessed
with the fellowship of Christ. Where
there is fellowship there is fellowship.

Temperance Notes

Conducted by the National Woman's
Christian Temperance Union.

THE DEATH SONG OF DEMON RUM

I am dying, swiftly dying,
But I've fought a stubborn fight.
For centuries I have stood defying
The eternal powers of right.

"Might makes right," my ensign bold,
Lies trampled, torn and sore de-
faced,
Nor all the powers of honored gold
Can give to me my wanted place.

For I am dying, surely dying,
The fatal shaft has found its mark,
Through ages past, there's no deny-
ing,
I've led the way through realms of
dark.

I've been a curse upon the earth,
A blight to countless human souls,
I've dimmed the fires upon the
hearth
Of happy homes from pole to pole.

But I am dying, O I'm dying!
Yet I've served my master well.
Ten thousand thousand souls are
crying—
Led by me to endless hell.

These wretched ones upheld my
power,
With me they spent their hard
earned pelf,—
Oh for a host like them this hour
To free my bonds and damn them-
selves!

Full many a grave untimely filled
By fathers, mothers, broken heart-
ed,
Full many a trusting wife lies still
All for the lust that I've imparted.

Full many have starved for want
of bread,
Or shivered for lack of decent
clothes,
Full many are numbered with the
dead,
While I have taken my repose.

But now I'm dying, sadly dying,
No more I'll take their hard earned
gold;
No more on friends I am relying,
As did I in days of old.

For they are gone,—I am forsaken,
Save by a few who still hold fast,
But I am dying to ne'er awaken,
My soul reward's a blighted past.

—I. H. Long.

STRONG DRINK IS BARRED

From the vicinity of the coal mines,
From the vicinity of the shipyards,
From the vicinity of the munition
plants,
From the vicinity of the steel plants,
From the vicinity of the war train-
ing camps,
From the vicinity of the army on
the battlefield,
From the vicinity of all war work
plants,
From the vicinity of the business
districts,
From the vicinity of the resident
districts,
From the vicinity of the factory dis-
tricts,
From the vicinity of the public
schools,
From the vicinity of the Christian
churches.

WHERE SHALL IT GO?

It is set upon by the food adminis-
tration.
It is condemned by the fuel adminis-
tration.
It is debarred by the railroad adminis-
tration.
It is prohibited by the navy depart-
ment.
It is excluded from the army de-
partment.
It is restricted by the agricultural
department.

It is pronounced illegal by the judi-
cial department.
One by one the states of the Union
are eliminating it.—Western Christian
Advocate.

AS TO HOME MANUFACTURE.

Replying to the contention of the
liquorites that with nation-wide pro-
hibition private stills and kitchen bar-
rooms will spring up all over the land,
the National Advocate very wisely and
pertinently says:

"Proven facts as to moonshine whis-
ky making, and the effects of it, do
not justify the public operation of dis-
tilleries and breweries. A private still
to every square mile of Southern ter-
ritory could not be so bad for this
country as one public brewery in every
county, under a law of the nation ap-
proving it and sharing its profits.
Evil that is banned by law remains a
thing of rebellious purpose, but it can
never be so disastrous to the life of
a people as an evil made lawful un-
der the statute, and constantly corrup-
ting the character of men, the purity
of their legislation, the strength of
their common government."

The University of California has
issued a bulletin which states that the
wine and table grapes of California,
now worth \$4,000,000, would be worth
\$8,000,000 if converted into grape
syrup.—Patriotic Phalanx.

LEAGUE OF PEACE

The New York Evening Post of Jan-
uary 8, gave prominence to an im-
portant address delivered before the
faculty and students of Columbia
University, by Dr. William F. Slo-
cum of the Executive Committee of
the League to Enforce Peace. Doctor
Slocum said in part:

"Three things are evident to one
who is a student of international
history; first, if there is not a strong
and permanent union of the nations
of the world in the interest of the
higher welfare of all nations, there
cannot be a stable and lasting peace;
second, if the Government of the
United States does not give its gen-
erous and hearty support to a union
of nations, it will never come into
existence; and third, if the work of
such a league of nations is not
broadly and permanently construc-
tive it will be a failure even if it is
organized.

"This country has now taken such
a place of leadership among the na-
tions of the world that its action is
crucial in deciding whether this
shall be the last great war. It holds
in its grasp in exceedingly im-
portant respects, the decision of the
future of civilization in the world.
A graver responsibility never rested
upon a single people. It is so serious
that if politicians use this present
situation for partisan politics they
are committing a crime the danger-
ous consequences of which are be-
yond estimate.

"The point of failure of other
peace treaties has been that the
dominating element in them has
been arbitrary and negative, such
as the unnatural fixing of state
boundaries or the closing of the
Dardanelles.

"The attempt to create a so-called
'balance of power' has never kept
the peace and is a misnomer and a
misapplied term, for such a plan
never has made and never can make
it impossible for one group of na-
tions to impose its will upon another.
Sooner or later a conflict will ensue
and the defeat of one must follow.

"There must be some other prin-
ciple of action if lasting peace is
to be established. This can only
come as all the nations seek together
by compact and agreement to pro-
duce the best possible condition for
each. This can and ought to be
done so that the strength and suc-
cess of all are found in the pros-
perity of each. This it is which
will bring a constructive life into
all the world and drive out those
destructive principles of action
which ever in the end lead to war
both in a group of federated states
or a federated group of nations or
empires.

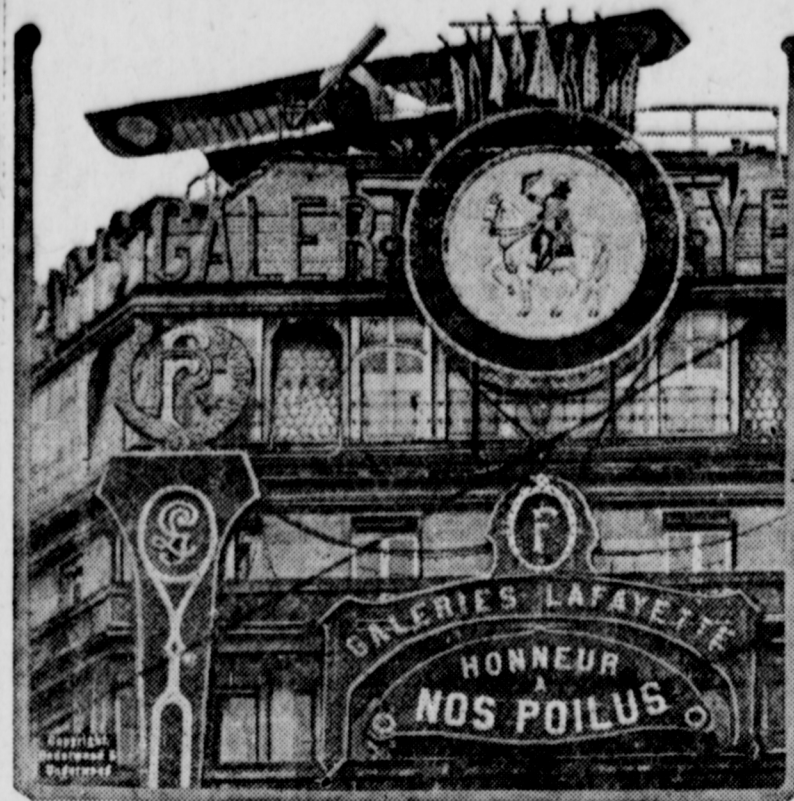
"The best illustration of an op-
portunity for a constructive treaty
of peace and the true mission of a
league of nations will be found in
the Balkan situation. It is not true
that these people are inevitably
doomed to fight each other. Austria
and Russia have used them as tools
and embroiled them with one
another. Their wars are usually if
not always traced back to the
scheme of these large nations whose
crimes against Serbia have been
largely the cause of Balkan wars.
Let the league of nations by means
of a strong, wise, effective com-
mission without interfering with their
independence or ethnic life help in
the upbuilding of railroads, high-
ways, the manufacturing, the agri-
culture, the industrial education of
these countries without pauperiza-
tion, but by generous but exact
business principles, and in place of
a constant source of trouble for
Europe there can be a federation
of independent nations that will
make its contribution to civilization
and to the peace of the world.

"Constantinople, as the Turk has
shown his incapacity for govern-
ment, should be made a free and
neutral city where a parliament of
the Balkan nations should meet to
discuss their interstate problems.
Such constructive work under
strong, wholesome, and wise in-
fluence will go a long way toward
making war impossible."

GATHERING THEIR FORCES

During the month of February
members of the M. E. Church, South,
will be asked to join a great league
of prayer and it is hoped to enroll
2,000,000 Methodists in this league.
The object of the prayer will be to
seek a deeper spirituality through-
out the church and the world, to be
invested with a new sense of the
obligation of brotherhood as it ex-
tends not only to the downtrodden
people of America, but to the peo-
ples of the earth, — and for a per-
sonal consecration of time and
money and lives by every man and
woman and young person who is
affiliated with the Methodist denom-
ination. In other words the Meth-
odists declare they intend to meet
the emergencies of these recon-
struction times by first becoming
more humble followers of the Man

AIRPLANE LANDED ON ROOF IN PARIS



By making a successful landing on the roof of the Galleries Lafayette, a
Paris department store, Jules Vedrines, a French pilot of note, established a
precedent in aviation. Vedrines won a prize of 25,000 francs for accomplishing
the feat. The roof was 52 feet wide and 75 feet long.

of Galilee, — and, second, by render-
ing in His name, practical service to
the masses of humanity throughout
the world.

Whether the denomination does
or does not achieve immediately all
that it seeks, certainly the union
of 2,000,000 people in a great cam-
paign throughout the length and
breadth of Methodism means busi-
ness, — and business of the power-
ful sort that commands the admira-
tion of a public which needs big
figures and big thoughts to rouse it
to approve.

Aluminum Coins.

Africa has adopted the aluminum
coin. Nearly 82,000,000 coins of that
metal have been struck from the Brit-
ish mint for circulation in Uganda and
the Nigerian protectorates. Each coin
bears the value either of 1 cent or of
2 mills.

They are perforated in the center
like Chinese coins, in order that the
natives may string them together.
Bronze coins are in wide circulation
on the west coast of Africa.

In the interior small shells known
as cowries are used as fractional cur-
rency. It is to replace the cowries
that the new coins have been struck.

13 Dollars— 13 Cents

When Swift & Company
paid, say,—13 dollars per hun-
dredweight for live beef cattle
last year, the profit was only
13 cents! In other words, if we
had paid \$13.13, we would have
made no profit.

Or, if we had received a
quarter of a cent per pound less
for dressed beef we would have
made no profit.

It is doubtful whether any
other business is run on so close
a margin of profit.

This is bringing the producer
and the consumer pretty close
together—which should be the
object of any industry turning
raw material into a useful form.

This remarkable showing is due to
enormous volume, perfected facilities
(packing plants strategically located,
branch houses, refrigerator cars, etc.),
and an army of men and women
chosen and trained to do their special
work.

This, and many other points of
interest, are found in the Swift &
Company Year Book for 1919, just
published which is brought out for the
public as well as for the 25,000 Swift
& Company shareholders.

The Year Book also represents the
packer's side of the Federal Trade
Commission investigation, upon which
Congress is asked to base action
against the industry.

Many who have never heard the
packer's side are sending for the Year
Book.

Would you like one? Merely mail
your name and address to the Chicago
office and the book will come to you.

Address

Swift & Company
Union Stock Yards, Chicago



OBLIGATION FACES CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

Must Christianize Reconstruc-
tion Forces.

METHODIST CENTENARY TASK

Great Convention at Columbus Em-
phasizes Far-Reaching Movement.
Not Simply to Raise One Hundred
Million Dollars.

Columbus, O. — (Special.) — "A
world-wide program for Christian re-
construction."

This theme, considered the most
far-reaching ever adopted by a mod-
ern Protestant church, brought to-
gether in a three days' convention
over 4,000 Methodist ministers and
laymen from the Cincinnati area at
the Methodist Centenary convention
last week. This area, one of 20 into
which the country has been divided
for this movement, includes Ohio,
Kentucky and southern Indiana.

In striking language, representa-
tives of many fields of world activity,
painted the opportunity now facing
the Christian churches to bring the
gospel to hungry people of many
lands and to intensify the work so
as to meet the needs of the home
field in America. Strong emphasis
was placed upon the fact that the
world is very different from what it
was in 1914, and that a church pro-
gram, seemingly adequate then, is
wholly inadequate now.

"Facing as we do emergencies in
America and Europe and in the rest
of the world that simply will not wait,
we are challenged to show whether
or not we mean business about
Christ's business," was the typical
expression of Dr. Ralph S. Cushman
of the Central New York conference.

Dr. L. B. Bowers, member of the
national campaign committee of the
Centenary, outlined a two-fold obliga-
tion facing the Christian churches.
This obligation, he said, is:

First—The Christianization of the
processes of reconstruction.

Second—The conservation and har-
nessing of spiritual forces generated
through this world struggle to a pro-
gram for the conquest of the world
for democracy and righteousness.

To meet the demands of such a pro-
gram, the Methodist church, through
the Centenary, seeks:

To enroll at least 20 per cent of its
membership as regular titheers;

To enroll an equal number of mem-
bers as "intercessors," members who
pledge themselves to make daily
prayer for the evangelization of the
world a vital part of their daily lives;

To so organize and intensify the
life of each local church so that it
may do a much more vital work in
its own community;

To secure one hundred and sixteen
million dollars in the next five years
for the extension of vital religious
work;

To secure much needed additional
trained workers to meet the needs of
the home and foreign field;

To extend the work so as to much
more adequately take advantage of
the opportunities presented to the
Christian church.

"The Centenary answers the ques-
tion how to bring the local church to
the new spirit of consecration,
through its four-fold program of the
stewardship of prayer, of life, and
intercession and education," said one
of the speakers.

Great Service Flag.

One of the most striking incidents
ever seen at a convention in Colum-
bus occurred at the Centenary con-
vention when a great service flag,
commemorating the service of
Methodist boys in the Cincinnati
area, was borne across the stage
by fifty veterans. The flag, 300
yards long and one yard wide, con-
tained 31,090 stars, of which 1,990
were in gold. Mrs. Logan Feland of
New York city, wife of the marines'
captain who led the first charge after
General Pershing's troops reached
France, sang the "Star Spangled Ban-
ner," as the service flag was brought
upon the stage.

"Such a sight as this is certainly
a call to life service," said Bishop
Warne of India.

Cincinnati Area Apportionment.

By a standing vote the convention
gave enthusiastic approval to the
large Centenary program. Resolu-
tions adopted say:

"We accept Cincinnati area's ap-
portionment (for the fund of \$115,-
000,000) of \$14,588,396 and, trusting
in Jesus Christ as our Leader, we
will put ourselves under the task of
raising the apportionment and mak-
ing the Centenary a success in the
Cincinnati area.

"With our hearts deeply stirred by
the noble sacrifice the 1,000 Meth-
odist men of this area who have made
the supreme sacrifice in behalf of hu-
man freedom and justice in the de-
fense of this glorious land of ours,
have made, and chosen in this hour
of destiny to lead the world in the
realization of the ideals of a Chris-
tian Democracy, we hereby pledge
ourselves to this supreme undertak-
ing of making Jesus Christ regnant
in the lives and hearts of all men."

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

Middle Fork

Middle Fork, Feb. 6. — The Revs. Messrs. Lewis and Bailey will preach at this place the second Saturday and Sunday in this month. — Several of Mrs. Leatha Tussey's children and grandchildren visited her on her seventieth birthday, February 2. — Pete Bowman is having his tan bark hauled this week. — Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson and little daughter, Forest, visited at Bert Summers' Saturday and Sunday. — There are a few new cases of flu in this neighborhood. — Willie Parrett seems to be improving of pneumonia.

ESTILL COUNTY

Witt

Witt, Feb. 3. — There is quite a lot of sickness in this neighborhood. Several have the flu; and some the smallpox. — The Rev. Mr. Bannie from Waco filled his regular appointment at Wisemantown Sunday. — Sunday-school and Epworth League meet every Sunday afternoon at Wisemantown. — J. W. Riddle is very sick at this writing. — Several from here attended County Court at Richmond, Monday.

Locust Branch

Locust Branch, Feb. 8. — Died, the seventh, Mrs. Lula Oliver, at her home at Locust Branch. She leaves a husband and five children and a host of friends to mourn her loss. Her remains were laid to rest in the family burying ground. She died of double pneumonia. — We are having some nice weather for this time of the year. — The farmers are busy plowing their sod land for the year. — Mrs. Sarah Campbell, who has been visiting her daughter for a few days, has returned home. — Hurrah for The Citizen.

CLARK COUNTY

Flanagan

Flanagan, Feb. 10. — Mrs. Susie Bruins, who has been in the Winchester hospital for several weeks, was brought back to her home one day last week. — James Beldon and son, James Russell, Jr., from Paris, were visiting his mother, Mrs. Lucy Beldon, at this place, one day last week. — Misses Mattie and Cora Johnson are quite sick with influenza at this writing. — Robert Becroft, who has been sick for several months, is slowly improving. — Mrs. Emma Allen was shopping in Winchester one day last week.

GARRARD COUNTY

Harmony

Harmony, Feb. 10. — The Flu epidemic is still raging here. Andrew Johnson lost his oldest girl a few days ago from flu-pneumonia. — Capt. James Johnson's wife is very low at this writing. — Old Sister Jane Davis, wife of W. M. Davis, and a good Christian woman, died last Saturday. She was laid to rest in the old Ramsey graveyard near Dripping Springs. W. M. C. Hutchins made appropriate remarks at the grave. — Rev. J. H. Peace, formerly of this place but now of Colmar, Ky., was visiting at the Rev. W. M. C. Hutchins last week. — James Church, one of the oldest citizens in this neighborhood, has sold his little place and is going to Indiana. — C. F. Vanhook and Alex Robinson were visiting at W. M. C. Hutchins last Sunday. — We are having real nice winter weather, and the most of the farmers have been taking advantage of it by plowing and sowing tobacco beds, and preparing for raising tobacco the coming year. — The corn situation is easing down in price a little, which is real good for the poor people. — Success to The Citizen.

POWELL COUNTY

Clay City

Clay City, Feb. 10. — The farmers in this vicinity have started their spring work in full swing, by turning the sod. — B. F. Curtis has sold out his stock on the farm and gone to the oil field, near Torrent, to work the coming season. — Wm.

(Capt.) Davis is quite sick at this writing with a severe attack of rheumatism. Dr. Ishmael, of Winchester, was called to see him one day last week. — Jack Harris and Thomas Curtis were at Lexington the past week on a business mission. — Chas. Nelson sold to Sidney Easter a farm of twenty-seven acres and improvements, situated on the Hardwick's Creek road, for the sum of \$500. — Aunt Bet. Smith's heirs sold their place, the past week, consisting of twenty-three acres for the sum of \$325. O. L. Daniel was the purchaser. — Mrs. Charley Welch was taken to the Dr. Sprague sanitarium at Lexington for treatment of her nerves, one day last week. — Charley Welch, J. M. Kenyon, B. F. Curtis and others loaded a car of shoats at this point, the past week, at \$12 per cwt. — Leonard Patrick has purchased one-half interest in O. L. Daniels' general store, which is located near Vaughn's Mill. — With best wishes to the great Citizen family of happy readers.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Island City

Island City, Feb. 8. — There was a service at High Knob Sunday conducted by the Rev. A. D. Bowman, pastor. — The flu is still raging in some parts. — An initial gift of \$15,000 is announced by the Centenary Council of the North Indiana Conference. — The oil men are hindered at present on account of the drill being confined in the well. — We are expecting several wells to be drilled in the early future. All our place needs is development to find the main fountain; it is sure here; they have struck the oil three times. — A lot of young folks attended church at Walnut Grove Sunday. — The Centenary Movement will be of great assistance to the local churches where the churches are properly organized and arranged to carry out its full meaning. — Intercession, Stewardship, Education and Life Service. — Born to the wife of James Peters, a fine boy, December 25; his name is Earl Tye Peters. — Silas Fields, who has been sick for some time with dropsy, is better at present. — We are delighted with our beautiful winter; it is much the opposite from last winter. — The Island City correspondent would like to know thru the Gray Hawk news when it would be safe to call the church together for preaching.

Scoville

Scoville, Feb. 7. — Messrs. Willie Dooley, George Martin and Carl Flanery have recently been discharged from the army and are at home. — The flu victims in this vicinity are recovering. The ones that have taken it since my last news are Mrs. O. J. Judd and Boy McPherson and family. — Dillard Bond, who has been at Dayton, O., for some time, returned home the 3rd of this month. — C. B. Rowland and daughter, Bessie Mae, who have been sick, are convalescent. — Master Vernon Judd is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Flanery. — Mrs. Elizabeth Scoville left the 4th for her home at Logana. — Mrs. Chester A. Gabbard, of Cincinnati, O., and her sister-in-law, Miss Nannie Gabbard, spent Sunday January 26, with the former's uncle and family, J. W. Rowland. — Messrs. Robt. Bond and John McPherson returned from Hazard last Thursday where they had been on a jury.

MADISON COUNTY

Wallacetown

Wallacetown, Feb. 8. — We are having some snow at present. — Mrs. Haloway who has been very low is some better. — Mike Jennings purchased 30 acres of land from Wm. Higginbotham for the sum of \$1,800. — Louis Botkin also bought some land from Mr. Higginbotham adjoining his farm. — John C. Caldwell was adjudged insane and was taken to Lexington asylum last Monday. — Mrs. Caldwell is alone and she has the sympathy of the entire neighborhood. — Mrs. Caldwell has made

GUARD RELIEF ON THE RIVER RHINE



This photograph of the American army of occupation in Germany shows guard relief at a sentry post on the Rhine near Coblenz.

application for the immediate discharge of Walter Caldwell, her grandson, who is in the U. S. service, in New Jersey. It is hoped that Walter will get his discharge at once for he is badly needed at home. — William Henry has been buying cattle in this vicinity. — Roy Botkin and Mose Muchins have been attending the tobacco sales in Richmond for the past week. — Cornelius Pickard is visiting in Wallacetown. — John Pickard and family returned to their home in Dayton, O. They had been on an extended visit in Wallacetown and Knox county. — George Botkin of Lexington called on his uncle, Dan Botkin, Friday evening. — Samuel Wilford of 'Possum Kingdom is through grading tobacco for the farmers and has taken up his old business, buying and selling horses. — The farmers have begun sowing tobacco beds in this vicinity. — The flu is not so bad now; there are no new cases to report. — The health of this neighborhood is very good at present.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page Five)

union laborers quit work, though the engineers in the municipal lighting plants were exempt. The textile workers in Lawrence, Mass., struck for a 48-hour week with 54 hours' pay, and some of the big cotton mills in Fall River were closed owing to disputes with the employees.

One more "greatest war revenue bill in the country's history" was presented to the house last week by Chairman Kitchin of the ways and means committee. As fixed up by the conference it provides for the collection of about \$6,000,000,000 in taxes from the American citizen, and in addition it gives a bonus of \$90 to each soldier, sailor, marine and woman nurse in the American forces. Pretty nearly everything one possesses or does will be subject to tax. Even the president and all other federal officials must pay tax on their incomes, though state officials do not. The normal income tax for 1918 is 6 per cent on incomes up to \$4,000 and 12 per cent on higher incomes. After 1918 the normal is 4 per cent on incomes up to \$4,000 and 8 per cent on those over \$4,000. The present normal is 4 per cent. The income surtax rates begin at 1 per cent on incomes of \$5,000 to \$9,000 and run to 65 per cent on incomes over \$1,000,000.

Provision is made for both war and excess profits taxes in the fiscal year, but after that the war profits tax comes off, except in certain specified cases where war contracts run over in later years.

ORDERED BACK TO WORK

President of Electrical Workers Tells Men to Resume Duties at Seattle, Wash.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 10. — J. P. Noonan, acting president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, telegraphed directing all members of his organization at Seattle to return to work. Darkness, he said, would increase lawlessness.

Kiel Strike to Halt Food. Copenhagen, Feb. 10. — Shipyard workers in Kiel have struck to prevent foodstuffs from reaching government authorities, according to dispatches received here.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain. Corn — No. 2 white \$1.32@1.34, No. 8 white \$1.29@1.32, No. 2 yellow \$1.32@1.34, No. 3 yellow \$1.30@1.32, No. 2

JOHN WHITE & CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Liberal assortment and full value paid for raw FURS

Hides and Goat Skins



ARMED STRIKERS RULE BUTTE, MONT.

I. W. W. Members Refuse to Permit Miners to Go to Work.

U.S. TROOPS NOW ON GUARD

Gov. Lister Told by Secretary of War All Necessary Co-operation Will Be Given Him in Coping With Strike at Seattle.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 10. — Labor stood by without protest and saw Seattle resume industrial activity—stood on the side lines and accepted the ultimatum of the mayor without a hand to stay it. Promptly at 8 o'clock, the hour set, business got under way, and at 9 o'clock the hour set by the strikers for decision, there was no move from labor.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 10. — Following plans agreed upon at night at a meeting at the I. W. W. headquarters, hundreds of strikers, many of them armed, turned back men who sought to go to work. As a result mining is practically suspended.

Cut in Wages Brings Strike. The dollar a day wage cut is made the basis for the strike resolutions, which term the reduction in pay cause for the workers to open their "class war" to secure a six-hour day, a \$6 scale and to demonstrate to "Seattle comrades that Butte labor is in sympathy with them."

No Call for Troops. There are several hundred soldiers in the city. Their aid has not been asked. Doubt that the strike will assume serious proportions because of the lack of support of the American Federation of Labor was expressed on all sides.

The pickets gathered at the I. W.

W. hall at 6 o'clock in the morning and left for the various mines in detachments large enough to picket the various avenues of approach. Miners in several instances were waylaid and beaten.

Mechanics, whose unions have taken no action in respect to a strike, were held up and sent back from the mines by the strikers.

Soldiers Guard Mines.

Soldiers of the 44th regular infantry later were sent to the mines and now are guarding the approaches to the various properties. Their assistance, however, came an hour after the morning shift was to go to work and by the time they were patrolling the streets leading to the mines the pickets had succeeded in turning back the miners who wanted to work.

Troops to Help Curb Seattle Strike.

Olympia, Wash., Feb. 10. — Gov. Ernest Lister has the promise of the secretary of war that all necessary co-operation will be given him "in coping with possible strike troubles at Seattle and Tacoma, and the situation is unchanged in that regard," a statement issued from the governor's office said.

Seattle Runs "Jitneys."

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 10. — City-directed automobile "jitney" service was inaugurated in Seattle to break the strike, in compliance with the mayor's ultimatum that the strikers would have to call off a sympathetic strike or he would operate all essential industries.

The Post-Intelligencer put out a four-page publication, distributing free copies.

The first signs of a break in the union ranks were marked when one union barber-shop reopened and fifteen of the city's seventy-nine schools remained open through the action of their janitors and engineers in refusing to heed the strike order.

Thoughts.

Think all you speak; but speak not all you think: Thoughts are your own; your words are so no more. — Pelaine.

The British board of agriculture is inviting the co-operation of the educational authorities in the establishment of women's institutes.

**A Field of Satisfaction
Because He Sowed
Gold Medal Field Seeds**

"THE SURE GROWING KIND"
They produce better crops. Your first sowing will convince you. Ask your dealer.
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